

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1921 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIII, NO. 137

DECISION REVERSED BY SUPREME COURT IN NEWBERRY CASE

Corrupt Practices Act Held Unconstitutional and Regulation of Primary Elections Under It Is Found Unwarranted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a far-reaching decision handed down yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States freed Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, and reversed the sentence of the Federal Court in Grand Rapids whereby in March, 1920, Mr. Newberry was convicted of conspiracy to violate the Corrupt Practices Act and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Fort Leavenworth and to pay a \$10,000 fine. The reversal of judgment applies also to Senator Newberry's co-defendants.

The decision, which is one of the most important in election history in the United States, took the ground that the Corrupt Practices Act, under which the Michigan Senator was sentenced, is unconstitutional, and that the regulation of "primaries" by it is without warrant under Section 4, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States.

The importance of the decision lies not so much in the freeing of the Michigan Senator as in the setback which it might give to the efforts that have been made by Congress to regulate elections for federal offices and to reduce corruption in political campaigning.

Division in Court

An important feature of the decision, however, is that only four of the nine judges declared without reservation that the Corrupt Practices Act of 1910 was unconstitutional.

Four of the justices, in fact, said that Congress did have the right to enact the Corrupt Practices Act and supported the decision to reverse the lower court finding only on the ground that Judge Clarence W. Sessions, who tried the Newberry case, had grossly misconstrued the statute.

While the entire court favored the reversal, the division of the justices showed important shades of opinion. Here is the way the court divided:

Four justices, James Clark McReynolds, Willis Van Duzer, Oliver Wendell Holmes and William R. Day, decided that the constitutional provision giving Congress authority to regulate an "election" did not apply to "primaries," which did not exist at the time.

Four justices, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, Mahlon Pitney, Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clark, held that the Corrupt Practices Act was constitutional, but favored reversal of judgment on the ground that the trial judge misconstrued the 1910 statute.

One justice, Joseph McKenna, in a separate opinion, declared that the Corrupt Practices Act was unconstitutional at the time of its passage in 1910, though he reserved his judgment as to its constitutionality if it had been passed after the enactment of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1912, which provided for the direct popular election of senators.

Net Result of Decision

The net result of the decision is that the act is ruled contrary to the powers granted Congress in Section 4, Article 1 of the Constitution. Justice McReynolds, who read the reversal opinion, took the ground that an "election" as defined in the section in question did not contemplate "primaries" which had not yet come into existence. Chief Justice White, on the other hand, took the broad ground that "election" meant all the machinery of election, and, evidently thinking of the southern states, pointed out that primaries were often equivalent to final election.

"The ultimate question for solution here," said Justice McReynolds, "is

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR MAY 3, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 7
Primary Cotton Goods Market.....	10
Good Prospects for Studebaker	
Prospects of the Ter Meulen Scheme	
Australian Stock Exchange Bourse	
Bank Depositors to Be Paid Off	
Financial Problem of Street-Car Lines	
Plans to Refund Short Term Debt	
Chess.....	Page 8
Edward G. Grey.....	Page 14
"Pittsburgh Plus" and Fair Business	
America and the Greek Epistles	
The New Foreign Policy	
The Birmingham Repertory Theater	
Editorial Notes	
General News—	
Ultimatum to Be Sent to Berlin by Supreme Council.....	1
Trade Strike Settled by Strike Committee in Newberry Case.....	1
Panama Called On to Give Up Land.....	1
Plans to Spread Bolshevik Ideas.....	1
News Summary.....	1
Plan Urged for Recalling Troops.....	1
American Home in Turkey.....	1
"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" to the Dry Forces.....	4
Swiss Protest in Free Zone Dispute.....	5
Mr. Alba's Call to Spanish Liberals.....	5
Dark Days Are Passing in Hungary.....	5
Irish Activities in Victoria Criticized.....	6
British Women Lay Plans for Future	
Trial of Sales Tax Favorable.....	
The Home Forum.....Page 13
Business by Divine Principle	
Packer Control Law Is Expected.....	9
Trade Openings Seen in the Levant.....	9

PANAMA CALLED ON TO GIVE UP LAND

United States Expects Prompt Steps to Be Taken to Transfer Jurisdiction of Territory Awarded to Costa Rica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The note of the Government of Panama received by the State Department on April 21 has been answered by the Secretary of State in a note delivered to the Government of Panama by the American Minister yesterday.

The Secretary of State restated what had been said before regarding the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica and then answered the questions raised by the Panamanian note under consideration.

"This government believes it would be inadmissible to interpret its obligations to the Republic of Panama as embracing an obligation to support any claims for adjoining territory which might be advanced by the Government of Panama. The Government of the United States must again state, in the most positive manner, that its duty to guarantee and maintain the independence of Panama requires it to inquire into the merits of any controversies relating to the boundaries of the Republic of Panama, in order that it may satisfy itself as to the true extent of the territory of Panama. The fact that the 'Rights of Jurisdiction and Territorial Sovereignty of Panama,' as stated by the Government of Panama, emanate from colonial titles, and from acts of possession, or from arbitral decisions, cannot be deemed as in any way entitling the Government of Panama to demand the occupation of territory which it is not a part of the Republic of Panama."

"We cannot conclude that authority to control party primaries or conventions for designating candidates was bestowed on Congress by the grant of power to regulate the manner of holding elections. The fair intention of the words does not extend so far; the framers of the Constitution did not ascribe to them any such meaning. Nor is this control necessary in order to effectuate the power expressly granted."

"On the other hand, its exercise would interfere with purely domestic affairs of the state and infringe upon liberties reserved to the people."

Chief Justice White, dissenting from the opinion of the majority, but concurring with a modification in the judgment of reversal, said in part:

"Although I am unable to concur in the conclusion of the want of power of Congress and in the judgment of reversal as rendered, I am nevertheless of the opinion that there should be a judgment of reversal without prejudice to a new trial because of the grave misapprehension and grievous misapplication of the statute upon which the conviction and sentence which it not a part of the Republic of Panama.

"The fact that the boundary line on the Pacific side could no longer be the subject of dispute was specifically set forth in the communication from the Legation of Panama at Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States under date of October 20, 1914.

"The contentions with respect to the award of the Chief Justice of the Newberry case caused great interest in congressional circles and particularly in the United States Senate, in the lobbies of which groups of senators gathered to discuss it. Progressive senators took the verdict as a grave disappointment to the forces fighting against corruption practices.

Leading Progressives like William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, while according full weight to the statement of Chief Justice White that the manner in which the trial judge in Grand Rapids handled the case justified a reversal in favor of Mr. Newberry, declared that his argument defending the constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act was "simply unanswerable."

Senator Kenyon announced his intention to prepare without delay an amendment to the Constitution which would put beyond peradventure the power of Congress to regulate elections as provided in the act of 1910, assailed by the majority of the Supreme Court. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, said that the amendment should go further than the regulation of elections for members of Congress and should apply to presidential primaries, so as to impose regulations and restrictions of a similar character on all the states.

No Valid Ground of Objection

"Nor is this government able to find any valid ground for objection to the award of the Chief Justice of the United States with respect to the latter."

"When the Chief Justice of the United States determined that the boundary between the two countries as defined in his award was the one 'most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention' of the former award, the two parties to the dispute were, by their most solemn engagement, bound to accept his determination.

"From every point of view, when the Chief Justice of the United States as arbitrator fixed the boundary line on the Atlantic side as starting at the mouth of the Siuxola River and thence running as described to the point near the ninth degree of north latitude beyond Cerro Pando on the Central Cordillera, he acted in exact compliance with the obligation imposed upon him by the acceptance of the submission.

Prompt Transfer Expected

"It is precisely because of its friendship for the Republic of Panama, as well as because of its desire to assure itself that the peace of Central America is maintained on a stable basis guaranteed by the scrupulous observance of international obligations, that the Government of the United States feels compelled to state that it expects the Government of Panama to take steps promptly to transfer the exercise of jurisdiction from the territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet award, at present occupied by the civil authorities of the Government of Panama, in an orderly manner, to the Government of Costa Rica. Unless such steps are taken within a reasonable time the Government of the United States will find itself compelled to proceed in the manner which may be requisite in order that it may assure itself that the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriately transferred and that the boundary line on the Pacific side, as defined in the Loubet award, and on the Atlantic side, as determined by the award of the Chief Justice of the United States, is physically laid down in the manner provided in Articles II and VII of the Porras-Anderson Treaty."

NEWS SUMMARY

The allied Supreme Council has decided to present an ultimatum to Germany within a few days. Should Germany reject the terms, and fail to provide suitable guarantees for payment of the £6,500,000,000, the allied troops will march into the Ruhr coal fields. The final drawing up of the ultimatum and the formal signing of the agreement, according to Mr. Briand, may have been put off till today. Germany will be called upon to acknowledge her obligations to pay the above amount by the issue of bonds carrying interest at 5 per cent, and to pay £100,000,000 per annum plus 25 per cent value of her exports. p. 1

It now appears that at the beginning of the allied conference, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand started from opposite poles as far as their policy was concerned, the former asking for delay and the latter demanding instant action. It is understood that the Germans are given opportunity to make a last-minute effort to avoid occupation of the Ruhr. The allied terms will be forwarded to Germany about Saturday next, accompanied with a demand for fulfillment and guarantees. Naval operations, if agreed upon, will take the form of a British naval demonstration on Hamburg and Bremen. According to Count Sforza, the Italian view is that Germany should be given an opportunity to make her reply and her dispositions as to the manner of payment demanded by the Allies. p. 1

In Paris it is believed that Germany's reply, in view of the demand for guarantees and for an unconditional acceptance of the findings of the Reparations Commission, cannot be other than unsatisfactory to the Allies. The guarantees will take the form of a commission of debt having large powers to control German customs and finance. The movement of French troops is proceeding, and reserves will be called up. Thus the promise of "instant" action is held to be fulfilled, though troop concentrations must take days. p. 2

The reports that a Jewish defense guard has been formed in Russia to protect the race against pogroms appear to have originated in certain organizations formed there to protect Jews at the time of the revolution. Further color has been lent to the story by the alleged recent formation of five "armies" to spread Communism throughout the world. Each is made up of nationals of different countries composing the nucleus of a trained body of propagandists that will be held ready to be launched on any country in which rebellion can be fostered. An instance was cited of one of these known as the "Germany Army" in whose ranks, it was stated, there are some 14,000 persons.

Financial Control of Russia

Each individual has been trained in secret and intricate methods, by which this doctrine can be spread throughout the district to which he may be appointed, and plans have already been made whereby he can immediately gather round him all the potential elements of the Communist center of which he would be head. This far-reaching scheme for world domination, it was stated, had its inception amongst the Jews of Russia and is backed by influential Jews in many parts of the world, who look to Russia as the cradle from which may spring an organized control by Jewry that may spread throughout the civilized world.

As far as financial control goes, it was stated that the Jews have already got Russia completely within their power and hardly anything can be bought or sold without the cooperation of a Jewish factor. To western ears schemes of this sort, he said, might very well seem far-fetched, but he assured The Christian Science Monitor's representative that it was nevertheless a fact and fully recognized by the Russian Soviet Government as a potent weapon, as are also the Jewish defense guards that exist in every large city and community where feeling against the Jews runs high.

Transport Breaks Down

But, it was stated, little or nothing can be done to alter present conditions as not only the commissioners but the government itself is in the hands of Jews and the conditions to which Russia has been allowed to sink, he declared, are beyond description.

Latest reports show that not more than 3500 locomotives remain in Russia and no less than 35 lines of railway have completely ceased operations, whilst on the line from Petrograd to Moscow there is only one train run each day, from Moscow to Kiev there is only a weekly service, from Moscow to Vologda only one train runs each day, and from Moscow to Siberia all locomotion has ceased. This lack of transport, he said, results in a lack of food and fuel, as well as the very necessities of existence in the cities. The peasants will grow nothing beyond their bare wants with the result that the conditions in the cities are simply appalling and, the informant said, would not be believed if an attempt were made to describe them.

President Harding denied that he had the intention, as reported, of appointing a diplomatic representative to the Vatican. p. 1

NO REPRESENTATIVE AT VATICAN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports have been current in Washington that President Harding was to appoint a diplomatic representative of the United States to the Vatican, in consequence of which many inquiries have been made at the White House as to the probability of such an appointment, when it was to be made, and who would represent the United States in that capacity. In consequence of these inquiries, the President decided to put at rest all such rumors, and yesterday announced publicly that no consideration had been given to the taking of such a step, and that there will be no occasion to consider it unless Congress should, by the enactment of law, provide for such representation. The President does not announce that any such proposal has been made to Congress.

The marine strike in the United States, now in the incipient stage, is regarded by Secretary Hoover as having grave possibilities for the commerce of the country. Three government departments are engaged in an effort to bring about a settlement before the walkout spreads. Rear Admiral Benson promises protection to men who remain at work on Shipping Board vessels. p. 4

PLANS TO SPREAD BOLSHEVIST IDEAS

Far-Reaching Scheme for World Domination by Jews Is Alleged
Russia Declared to Be Cradle of Organization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The reports that have appeared in the press from time to time stating that a "Jewish defense guard" has been formed in Russia with the object of protecting the Jewish communities against pogroms appear to have their foundation in certain organizations that were formed at the outset of the Russian revolution with the object of the protection of the Jews in Russia. Further color has been lent to the story owing to the recent important events in Russia that have led to the formation of five "armies" whose avowed intention is to spread Communism throughout the world, so a high authority of the old régime at the Russian Embassy in London informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This Russian authority, who for his own reasons, desires to remain incognito, stated that these five armies have been formed by Leon Trotsky and are each composed of the nationalities of different European countries and are intended to comprise the nucleus of a trained body of propagandists that will be held ready to be launched on any country in which rebellion can be fostered. An instance was cited of one of these known as the "Germany Army" in whose ranks, it was stated, there are some 14,000 persons.

Financial Control of Russia

Each individual has been trained in secret and intricate methods, by which this doctrine can be spread throughout the district to which he may be appointed, and plans have already been made whereby he can immediately gather round him all the potential elements of the Communist center of which he would be head. This far-reaching scheme for world domination, it was stated, had its inception amongst the Jews of Russia and is backed by influential Jews in many parts of the world, who look to Russia as the cradle from which may spring an organized control by Jewry that may spread throughout the civilized world.

Proposed Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Flushed with victory over the success they have met in their efforts to get the Administration to sponsor the passage of the Knox resolution, the "irreconcilables" in Congress are now considering the next step in their campaign to free the United States of all European entanglements and of all obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

The financial terms embodied in the ultimatum formed the subject of a protracted discussion at No. 10 Downing street this evening. Only after a four hours' sitting was a substantial agreement reached, though the work was not completed, and the formal signing of the agreement, according to Aristide Briand, has been delayed till Tuesday, when the naval and military experts will be called in for consultation and the drafting committee will present its final draft of the ultimatum. This draft is expected to occupy the committee's attention all through the night.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Supreme Council has decided to present an ultimatum to the German Government within a few days, as soon as the terms have been formulated, and, failing acceptance of its obligations and the provision of suitable guarantees for payment of £6,500,000,000, allied troops will march into the Ruhr coal field in 12 days. Meanwhile military and possibly naval preparations will go forward, so that no time may be lost in carrying out the sanctions in the event of non-compliance by Germany.

The financial terms embodied in the ultimatum formed the subject of a protracted discussion at No. 10 Downing street this evening. Only after a four hours' sitting was a substantial agreement reached, though the work was not completed, and the formal signing of the agreement, according to Aristide Briand, has been delayed till Tuesday, when the naval and military experts will be called in for consultation and the drafting committee will present its final draft of the ultimatum. This

were unanimous in their report. The Christian Science Monitor is informed. While they sat at the Foreign Office on Monday morning, the allied experts also were at work on the formulation of the terms of the ultimatum to Germany.

No Blockade Planned

Provisions for guarantees and for a progressive scheme of sanctions to be applied from time to time should the guarantees be broken, were the subject of deliberation. Naval operations, if finally agreed upon will not take the form of a blockade, it is stated, but will be limited to a British naval demonstration off Hamburg and Bremen.

COUNT SFRZA presented the Italian view to the Christian Science Monitor's representative regarding the enforcement of the sanctions against Germany. He stated that while Italy is wholeheartedly with France, Britain and Belgium as to the necessity for compelling Germany to pay reparations, and that an ultimatum be presented, there was at the same time considerable doubt as to the advisability of the French proposals, failing a satisfactory answer from Germany, to advance into the Ruhr district. "Germany," he said, "should be given time and opportunity to make her reply and also she should be given a chance to make her own dispositions as to the manner of payment demanded by the Allies."

United Front Necessary

At the same time, he said, it is most important that the Allies should present a united front at this critical period of European history. The enforcement of payment is of paramount interest to all, the method of enforcement is secondary and, if Britain, Belgium and France should decide that the French proposal for an advance into the Ruhr district is the only way in which Germany can be compelled to meet her obligations then, he said, Italy will most assuredly give her support.

Even though Germany should agree to the demands of the Allies, he considers there will still be considerable difficulty to meet in the way of obtaining satisfactory guarantees for German good faith. Count Sfrza thinks it must be obvious to all that good and sufficient guarantees must be forthcoming, if France is to be expected to forgo her proposed advance which she will be in a position to make in a few days time.

Meantime, he said, Germany will have full opportunity to consider her position and decide what reply she will make. This reply, to be satisfactory to the Allies, must take the form of a simple Yes or No. There is considerable doubt in authoritative quarters as to whether she will return a direct answer, and it is not considered unlikely that her reply to the Allies will contain such qualifications as will render it unacceptable.

France Ready

Orders Are Awaited to Start Preparations for Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—There is no attempt to disguise the anxiety at the resistance to immediate action that England has opposed to France. France had made up her mind to have no further delay; no ultimatum. It is explained, however, that although the plan for an ultimatum is accepted, there is no real delay since, in any case, the preparations for the occupation would have taken a week or 10 days.

It is still believed that, faced with the demand for unconditional acceptance of the findings of the Reparations Commission and for the giving of guarantees to the Allies, the German reply will be unsatisfactory and France, after all, will carry out her intentions. It is emphasized that even the offering of new pledges on the basis of a debt of 122,000,000,000 marks will not be sufficient. The nature of the guarantees will be the institution of a sort of commission of debt, such as exists for Turkey, which will have large powers to control German customs and finance.

Economic Control Essential

Apparently, however, there may not be exploitation of the Ruhr district even in the event of the occupation of the Ruhr. Of course a simple military occupation in itself will yield nothing. It will be unproductive and hardly affect the situation of Germany economically, though costing France a great deal. A careful distinction should be made between occupational sanctions and economic control for the purpose of utilizing German resources and imposing levies on Germany.

The "Matin" on this subject replies to those who may be disappointed at the apparent postponement of military measures by insisting on the inevitable lapse of time in mobilizing troops. It adds, striking a somewhat different note from that which has been sounded, that if, without occupying the Ruhr area, France obliges Germany to disarm, to pay what is owing, and to submit to control over her financial administration, would not Mr. Briand be right in refusing to isolate France and to impose upon her a crushing task? The crushing task does not consist in the military operations which France can carry out without the help of anybody, but in making of the Ruhr district a field of exploitation and a means of payment without the cooperation of England.

Troops Being Moved

"Is it supposed for a single instant," the paper continues, "that we can take and tax as we please the coal and metallurgical products of the Ruhr, if our allies deliberately oppose our decisions?" There would only remain for us to occupy a part of Germany in imposing on our country sacrifices in men and money which

might be entirely unproductive. However unpleasant may be that prospect, Mr. Briand will not hesitate, if he does not succeed in obtaining what he judges essential; that is, the immediate launching of our military measures."

This declaration is apparently interpreted as meaning that, whether there is exploitation or not, orders for the recall of the class of 1919, which will furnish 150,000 men, and for the definite preparation of the onward march must be sent at once.

Today a telegram, giving final instructions, is awaited from Mr. Briand. It is expected this afternoon, whatever happens at London. The concentration of troops is indeed reported to be proceeding. Thus the promise of instant action is held to be fulfilled, even though later on, their acceptance by Germany renders them useless. A cavalry regiment has left Lyons for the frontier and other units are being moved. Reserves will be called up individually and three days will be given them to join their depots. The only exceptions to the order of recall in their class are students and men who live in the devastated regions.

All reports agree that there were moments at London when agreement seemed impossible and rupture inevitable. Mr. Briand can act in no other way, since French opinion almost unanimously demands deeds and not words. Whether the compromise will be approved and the full surrender of Germany during the week, making the execution of Marshal Foch's plan unnecessary, will be found sufficient by public opinion, remains to be seen. It may at least be said that there is some slackening of the tension that has prevailed.

PLANS TO PREVENT IMPORTING OF COAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—With the British miners' strike now in its second month, the announcement was made today of a move by the Labor interests to keep coal mined on the Continent out of Great Britain. The coal crisis was the subject of a conference this morning between Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers, and Eddie Fimmen, president of the International Transport Workers Federation, after which Mr. Williams issued this statement:

"Mr. Fimmen has given every guarantee that the Dutch, French, Belgian, German and Austrian workers are determined to prevent the export of coal to Great Britain." The statement also said:

"The movement to prevent the British Government utilizing foreign coal for bunkering purposes is being strengthened by the cooperation of the men employed at ports where the workers are affiliated with the Transport Workers Federation. Any attempt to introduce foreign coal will lead to the entire stoppage of work in those ports and the National Union of Railways will continue to cooperate by refusing to handle any coal brought from overseas."

"We feel that the position in Great Britain is such that a spark dropped at this moment will cause a conflagration greater in dimensions than even the proposed plan of a national strike."

WORK OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The truth about the League of Women Voters as it functions locally in New York City is that it focuses its attention on three distinct lines of work, educational, legislative and political, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, its chairman.

The league, she says, does all in its power to help voters make an intelligent choice.

Educationally, it presents all sides of a question, but leaves the voter free to select her own viewpoint.

Legislatively, it furnishes data about pending legislation and helps the voter to champion or oppose bills that are for or against the welfare of the community, regardless of the party, class, or interest introducing or endorsing the respective measures.

Politically, according to Miss Hay, the league is neither a menace to American institutions, as Gov. N. L. Miller once characterized it, nor a rival of the parties. On the other hand it often supplements the work of the parties by getting women voters out to enroll, register and vote; by explaining to them the platforms and policies of the parties; by teaching in classes voting procedure and the technique of watching at the polls and by urging all voters to perform their political duties regularly and conscientiously.

LORD DERBY'S IRISH VISIT UNOFFICIAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—The recent visit of the Earl of Derby to Ireland, during which he explored the possibilities of peace, was undertaken purely on his own responsibility and initiative, it was stated in the House of Commons today by Edward Short, Secretary for Home Affairs, in answer to questions.

He added that Lord Derby had not been intrusted by the government with any mission.

NEW IRISH VICEROY SWORN IN AT DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, formerly Lord Edmund Talbot, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived today, landing at Kingstown from the mail steamer without ceremony. He drove to the Viceregal Lodge in a private motor. At noon he was sworn in at Dublin Castle as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the presence of a full attendance of the privy council.

Parts Must Be United

Therefore, for the purposes of insuring the independence, unity and viability of Armenia, it is essential that the consideration of the solution

"ARMENIAN HOME" IN TURKEY OPPOSED

American Committee in Memorandum Declares That Such a "Home" Would Destroy the Independence of Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Armenians, as represented by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, will hear nothing of a "national home" within Turkey and they oppose the idea tooth and nail. They object to it principally because it abrogates the three fundamental points which the Sèvres Treaty recognizes in respect of Armenia and because it destroys the possibility of the independence and unity of the country.

Accordingly a memorandum was recently prepared and presented to the Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. In the course of this well-reasoned statement, the origin of the idea of an "Armenian Home" is traced.

It appears that it cropped up in London, in one of 13 proposals submitted by Mr. Lloyd George as a basis for the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. But it was first carried over to London "from America by certain Americans, who represented that the setting up of an "Armenian Home" in Turkey, independent of the Armenian Republic, was favored by the consensus of American opinion."

Armenian Independence Menaced

But the proposal of an "Armenian Home" in Turkey, it is declared in the memorandum, arbitrarily and unjustly abrogates the independence of Armenia; breaks Armenia definitely into two parts, and favors the designation of an inland region as an "Armenian Home," with a questionable right of economic outlet to the sea through Turkish territory. Such a state cannot possibly exist as a political entity, alike for the lack of population and of economic resources.

The wording of the proposal made by the powers to the Turks would clearly indicate that the Turks are not to renounce their sovereignty over the territories that might be established as an "Armenian Home," which will be but a supposedly autonomous Armenian province in Turkey, under Turkish suzerainty. Such, it is believed, was the intent of the powers who made the proposals, and of the Turks, who have given their prior consent thereto. And, indeed, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, no other construction can be placed upon the proposal.

That, in view of the existing conditions in the four Turkish Armenian provinces, where there are now nearly 400,000 non-Armenians, and the reduced numbers of Turkish Armenians, an "Armenian Home" in Turkey is clearly impracticable requires no further argument, except that nothing but the assurance of the erection of an independent, united, and viable Armenian state, which can only promise permanency and security, can induce nearly 300,000 refugees and expatriated Armenians to return to their homeland.

But it has been clearly shown that the Armenian rights in Turkey, as provided in the Sèvres Treaty, can be protected only on the basis of treating the Armenian case as a unit, and that a division of the Armenian case into Turkish and Russian parts will unavoidably destroy the major part of Armenian rights in Turkey.

We feel that the position in Great Britain is such that a spark dropped at this moment will cause a conflagration greater in dimensions than even the proposed plan of a national strike."

Day Quiet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Though preceded by stories of Red raids and the usual intimations that trouble might be expected, May Day passed quietly here and the police detailed to attend the many meetings and parades of workers had little to do but watch and listen.

As the new character of May Day was emphasized. At first observed to promote the eight-hour-day movement, it had widened in its purpose until the International Federation of Trade Unions decided to call upon the workers to make the socialization of the means of production one of the foremost demands on May Day. Thus the day has become a new and more powerful challenge to what the workers call class rule and industrial autocracy.

Disturbances in Italy

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The observance of May Day throughout Italy was accompanied by disorders in several places, reports received here indicating that at least two persons were killed in riots. Nationalist elements became involved with Communists at Ravenna when the Communists made an attempt to seize a red flag, and one person was killed and two wounded. In a melee which occurred at Bari one person was killed and several were injured. During a Communist demonstration at Naples disorders broke out when a former deputy attempted to address a crowd. He was shouted down, and in the disorder four people were hurt.

In all other parts of Italy, so far as known, the day passed off quietly, all public services except street cars being in operation. Socialist and Communist meetings were held in all parts of the country.

MAYENCE, Germany (Sunday)—Twenty thousand Socialist workmen paraded here today without any disorder.

One banner carried by the marchers read: "Whether the Germans or French occupy the Ruhr it will always be owned by the bourgeoisie."

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—The May Day demonstration of the workers of Madrid was conducted in the most orderly manner, the men's leaders having laid emphasis on the necessity of making the demonstration an impre-

of the Turkish phase of the Armenian problem must be conditioned upon the ultimate union of Turkish Armenia with Russian Armenia, and that no plan for the future of a united Armenia can ignore this fact. It is, of course, strongly advisable that an international force be created, of which the Armenians would form the major part—and that, under the provisions of the Turkish armistice, Turkish Armenia be occupied at once, which will offer thousands of Armenian refugees an asylum there, pending the liquidation of the Russian difficulty.

The men marched through the principal streets of the city to the Labor headquarters, every trades union being represented.

The strictest precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent disturbances or interferences with the procession by reactionary elements.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The May Day demonstrations throughout Belgium were carried out without any disorder.

The moral, material and physical contributions which America made to the allied powers enabled them to conclude with Turkey the Treaty of Sèvres. America, it is declared, has an undeniable and fixed right to have a voice in the ultimate dispositions of that treaty; the associates of the United States in the war are directly responsible for existing conditions in Asia Minor and Armenia; the President of the United States defined the southwestern boundaries of Armenia at the instance of the allied powers, and, therefore, it is for them to see that the decision of the President is carried into effect.

MAY DAY PROGRAM NOT AS PLANNED

H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, Tells Why Announced Uprisings Were Not Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BAR HARBOR, Maine—For marine biological study and research a laboratory is to open at Salisbury Cove on July 6. In the establishment of this laboratory Mount Desert adds another important interest and one which is another development of work which has come into greater activity since the establishment of Lafayette National Park on Mount Desert, with Bar Harbor as its gateway.

The new laboratory will be established on land secured for such purposes a number of years ago to be held by the corporation known as "The Wild Gardens of Acadia" and will be made a memorial to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. This laboratory will be conducted by a group of eminent biologists, representing leading eastern universities and other bodies, who have been associated together for years in similar work at Harpswell, on Casco Bay, near Portland.

Mount Desert Island is an area of extraordinary interest to the biologist, including sea as well as land in its field of observation, and both under conditions of rare advantage.

The land opportunity for a biological development is unique. Mountains, lakes and woodlands, land climate and sea climate are combined at the meeting place of the northern and south temperate floras within the easily traversed distances of a single island, whose chief and wildest scenic portion is now protected by the federal government and made a sanctuary for the region's native life, plant and animal—a living museum, self-preserved under natural conditions.

Prof. Ulric Dahlgren, acting director of the laboratory, has been in town recently, the guest of George B. Dorr, superintendent of Lafayette National Park, and expressed his approval of the location. Professor Dahlgren is a member of the faculty of Princeton.

MR. COMPERS URGES COLLECTIVE EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In a recent address before the Ontario Legislature, Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his sincere hope that the English-speaking people of the world might be spared from revolution. The aim of all men within the Labor movement in Canada and the United States, he said, was that there should be evolution and not revolution.

While speaking before the Empire Club, Mr. Compers declared that he had faith that "in collective bargaining for employment and service, we shall weather the storm now brewing over our houses and labor remain intact; and when the sun shall dispel the clouds it will be found that the sober sense of necessary mutualism will be accepted as the necessary basis of constructive forward movement for the best interest of all, through discussion, mediation and where necessary, arbitration."

American and Canadian Labor should be recognized as fathering the best constructive effort of the workers the world over, a movement which in these lands alone had not its hands at the throat of the government. It was up to the employers of Labor rather than Labor leaders to maintain the present status, for the avoidance of catastrophe and revolution, and development of a better life. Labor's desire was not destructive, but to lift the toilers to a higher plane.

FORD CASE VERDICT APPEALED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A verdict for \$600,000 rendered against the Ford Motor Company in New York, and in favor of the Hotel Woodward Company, will stand, as a result of the Supreme Court's refusal yesterday to review the case. The hotel claimed that the Ford company had agreed to erect a building in New York City and lease it to a portion for 21 years. The verdict carried a penalty of 6 per cent for the lease period, aggregating more than \$2,000,000.

DIAL COURT BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Dial bill, requiring federal judges to devote their entire time to the duties of their offices, was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The growth of The Topeka State Bank

8th and Kansas Ave.

Topeka—Kansas

is proof of service well rendered

We want your business

gave and peaceful manifestation of the workers' force.

The men marched through the principal streets of the city to the Labor headquarters, every trades union being represented.

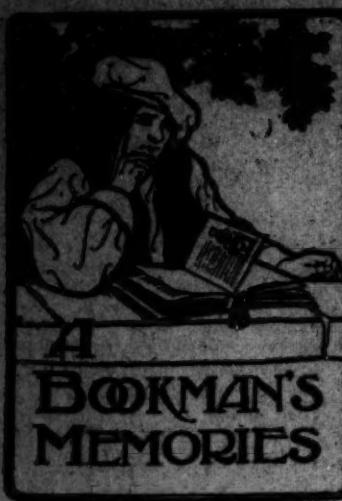
The strictest precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent disturbances or interferences with the procession by reactionary elements.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—

The May Day demonstrations throughout Belgium were carried out without any disorder.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The case of Mrs. Laura Culver of Berkeley is now before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Supreme Court ruled



Henry Irving

"You never look at my old books," said Mr. Smiles, "I have one that may interest you."

He dived into the secondhand department of his "Quality Shop," and brought back "Henry Irving's Impressions of America" by Joseph Hatton. The publishing date was 1884. It was marked "\$1.50. Rare." Musing, I looked it through.

Here Mr. Smiles was called away to give advice to a young woman who wanted to find a market for a Mexican story, 15,000 words long, in manuscript. When this admirable bookseller had told her that it was too long for a short story, and too short for a novel, he returned to me, still smiling. "How did you know that I am interested in Sir Henry Irving?" I asked. "I know," said Mr. Smiles, continuing to smile.

I paid up like a man—"31.50 net, rare." Then said, "You are quite right, Mr. Smiles. As a very young, young man I could not quite decide whether I was going to be a second Henry Irving, a second William Ewart Gladstone, or a second Dean Farrar. Life has settled those difficulties of ambition—pleasantly. As to Irving I rarely see a play today, or watch an audience, without contrasting them with the Lyceum plays and audiences when Henry Irving was at the height of his fame. What excitement! What an array of notabilities on the first nights! We, of the pit, knew two-thirds of them by sight through photograph shops and picture papers. How we cheered when they entered the stalls; but those cheers were nothing compared with the shouts that went up, the deafening shouts, when the curtain had risen when the play had begun when Irving appeared. Once, I remember, we mistook Pinoero, who was then an actor at the Lyceum, for Irving, and cheered him to the echo. O, the laughter when we realized our mistake, and Pinoero's confusion."

"What was the meaning of the extraordinary enthusiasm that Irving evoked?" Has there ever been anything in theatrical annals quite like it? Why, Mr. Smiles, I have waited at the pit door of the Lyceum Theater four hours on an Irving first night; but that was nothing. I have known people to appear at the pit door with ginger beer, buns, and a camp stool at dawn. Ah, Mr. Smiles, in America I miss the 2-shilling pit, and the shilling gallery boys. They were the real critics and supporters of the drama. The early theater managers of America played a sorry trick on the democratic public. Instead of bringing the floor of the house down to the price of the pit, they raised it to the price of the stalls."

"The American public is very obliging and obedient," said Mr. Smiles, still smiling. "May I put this in, too?" It was another book that he had withdrawn from his secondhand shelves, I may here remark, in parenthesis, that Mr. Smiles, although he listened politely to what I was saying, still smiling, was also mentally reviewing his stock for other Irving books with which to tempt me.

"Yes," I said, "you may put that in, too." It was "Henry Irving in England and America, 1858-1884," by Frederick Daly, published by R. Worthington of Broadway, New York, in 1884. I turned the leaves and found that Chapter XI is devoted to Irving's "Essays and Addresses." "Have you a copy of 'Essays and Addresses'?" I asked. Mr. Smiles looked as if he was going to cry, then he brightened, and said, as if that was a reason why he had not a copy of "Essays and Addresses," "Sir Henry was not a great writer."

Then I smiled, too, at thoughts: for although Irving was a delightful and impressive impromptu speaker (many a time have I heard him), with the Old-World courtly air, combined with the actor's ready and easy flattery of his audience, yet, it was an open secret that his important Addresses to Universities, and Learned Literary Societies, were written for him by experienced literary hands. No doubt Joseph Hatton had a turn at them, and many a time have I seen my old friend, L. F. Austin, in the library of a club to which we both belonged, working against time, and with ruffled hair, at a speech for "The Chief." There was nothing wrong in this.

L. F. Austin, knowing his business, adorned the addresses with pleasant, uplifting platitudes: it was Irving who gave them life and grace, and that peculiar Irvingian quality, that subtle and mystical originality that made him the most popular, and the most wondered-at figure of the day, off the stage, as well as on. At any time you might see a little group of people waiting at the corner of Grafton Street-Bond Street, on the chance of seeing Irving emerge from his chambers.

Here is Joseph Hatton's description of him, written in the '80s: "A tall, spare figure. . . His hair is black and bushy. . . It is a pale, somewhat ascetic face, with bushy eyebrows, dark, dreamy eyes, a mouth nervous and sensitive, a strong jaw and chin, and a head inclined to droop a little, as is often the case with men of a studious habit. There is great

individuality in the whole figure, and in the face a rare nobility. . . There is nothing sunnier than his smile."

Once for three hours I sat close to him, my eyes directed intently at him, my ears attuned to catch every word. That was the great occasion, when on Ash Wednesday evening in 1887, the playhouses being closed, he read "Hamlet" in the theater of the old Birch Building, Chancery Lane. "Never again can I have such an intellectual and historic experience. The three hours seemed but three quarters of an hour, and when finished there was a hush of a minute, as if the audience was spell-bound, before the cheers broke out. His mannerisms had gone, as had his queer enunciation. For a life-time he had studied "Hamlet" and in that three hours traffic he seemed to be rethinking the thoughts of Shakespeare. And I can still hear Ellen Terry, who was in the audience, crying out at the beginning of the interval, "Bram! Bram!" (Bram Stoker, Irving's manager and friend) "Tell him it's wonderful."

Well, I carried away the two books that Mr. Smiles had put into a parcel, and I borrowed others from my Branch Library, including Bram Stoker's life of his beloved chief in two volumes, and Austin Breit's "Life of Irving" in two volumes, and I read all about this wonderful man, who is now a kind of legend like Gordon, and Kitchener (see O. Henry): read about him from the day he was born in 1838 at Kelton-Mandeville near Glastonbury in Somersetshire, his real name being John Henry Brodrick; read of his first parts in 1857 in "All That Glitters Is Not Gold," and an Orlando in "As You Like It"; of his rise to fame; of his engagement at the St. James's Theater in 1856; of his appearance at the Lyceum in 1871; of the Lyceum, under his own management (the perfection of thoughtful management) from 1878 to his last performance in 1903, Sardou's "Dante," a poor play, but what a Dame!

As an author there is one passage in the preface that he wrote to a translation of "Talma on the Actor's Art," so apt, so explanatory of his own method, so useful to all actors (he must have written it himself) that I must transcribe it:

"Let the student remember, first,

that every sentence expresses a new thought, and therefore frequently demands a change of intonation; secondly, that the thought precedes the word. Of course there are passages in which thought and language are borne along by the stream of emotion and completely intermingled. But more often it will be found that the most natural, the most seemingly accidental effects are obtained when the working of the mind is visible before the tongue gives it words."

"The thought precedes the word." When I recall those great nights at the Lyceum Theater: when I dwell upon his Hamlet, his Becket, his Lear; his Shylock, it was, I know, the thought preceding the word that attracted and held me. On the stage he lived through the author's mental processes; he was but a vehicle of impersonation, and his lagging strut, and misrepresentation of elocutionary standards, were as nothing, merely a garment not in the Julian Alps rosy with their wonderful glow.

After about an hour's drive the plains were left behind and we began to wind our way up into the hills. We got out to walk. The driver jumped from his box seat, twisted his reins round the handle of the whip and allowed his horse to wander uphill at its own free will. This is the happy-go-lucky fashion of Italian driving. Until one is accustomed to it one is sometimes disconcerted to find oneself rattling along

SEPTEMBER IN THE HILLS NEAR UDINE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Leaving Cividale in the coolness of early morning we reached Udine, 10 miles to the west, in time for breakfast. Our friends at Cividale had spoken of this modern capital of the district in a tone implying that it was both parvenu and self-assertive. I had expected to find a bustling commercial city with factories and rows of new houses. It was a surprise, therefore, on leaving the station to find ourselves in a fine old square, smaller than the Plaza in Venice, but built on the same model. There was also a Palazzo Communale with Venetian lines of architecture; and like Venice, the city clock had two bronze giants waiting to strike the hour on the great bell hanging between them. Udine may not be quite as old as Cividale; her importance does not date back to Roman and Lombard times; but her modernity is hardly oppressive since it was in the days of Venetian domination that she usurped Cividale's place as capital of the Friuli.

Among her many fine medieval buildings the most striking of all is the fortress which crowns a huge square mound, a conspicuous landmark to all the surrounding plain. If the legend told of this mound is true, Udine is not behind Cividale in antiquity, after all. It is said that in the year 452 A.D. this mound was raised that Attila the Hun might stand upon it and feast his eyes with the sight of the far-off flames of Aquileia.

After breakfast and a walk round the town we returned to the station and found a quaint little carriage which our hostess for the day had ordered to meet us. Its smiling driver and plumed horse rattled us along dusty Italian roads with rows of vines on either side. The grape harvest was already over and the vine leaves were beginning to color. Then up shady lanes (more like Devonshire than Italy) and between unripe harvest fields, in which the light maize was already higher than our heads, and between the gaps in the maize and behind the gold of the vine-rows we caught sight now and again of the Julian Alps rosy with their wonderful glow.

After about an hour's drive the plains were left behind and we began to wind our way up into the hills. We got out to walk. The driver jumped from his box seat, twisted his reins round the handle of the whip and allowed his horse to wander uphill at its own free will. This is the happy-go-lucky fashion of Italian driving. Until one is accustomed to it one is sometimes disconcerted to find oneself rattling along

Another bath, for which a "Roman" origin was once claimed, is situated near Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, E. C. and is known as St. Agnes-le-Clair, which name was given on account of the clarity of the water. It is now supposed to have been first used in 1502, but the discovery of Roman relics in the bath accounted for the popular fallacy as to its origin.

London's geographical position in

regard to the Thames, with the many small streams flowing into the mother river, accounted for the presence of many springs and pools, and in an old "History of London" written in 1180 by a Canterbury monk named William Fitzstephen, who was a friend of Becket, the following passage occurs: "Round the city again, and towards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet and clear, and whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones; amongst these, Holwell (Shoreditch), Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well may be esteemed the principal, as being much more frequented, both by the scholars from Westminster School and the youth from the city, when in a summer's evening they are wont to take an airing."

Another early writer, John Stow, the English antiquarian and historical writer of the sixteenth century, describes in his "Survey of London" how the town in the thirteenth century

"had in every street and lane divers fair wells and springs; and after this manner was this city then served with sweet and fresh waters which being since disused other means have been started to supply the want."

On both the north and south side of the Thames were these streams, ponds, pools, wells and springs, and thus the communities, centuries ago, were plentifully supplied with attractive open-air bathing facilities. These pools have now practically all been filled in and the streams diverted.

Stow also refers to the "Perilous Pool" in Baldwin Street, City Road as "one other clear water." This pool was acquired by one William Kemp, a jeweler, renamed the "Peerless Pool" and used by him as a bathing pool in 1743. This pool was large and measured 170 feet by 108 feet; was almost surrounded by trees and had marble steps leading to the bottom. This pleasant sheet of water was used as bath until 1850, when the water was drawn off and the bed built over.

Further west, in 1755, was the Cold Bath, at the end of the Tottenham Court Road. This bath obtained its supply from a spring and was emblazoned in a garden. An advertisement used to appear describing it as being "in fine order for the reception of ladies and gentlemen." Another Cold Bath was that at Clerkenwell near Turnmill Brook, as the old River Fleet was then called, and not far from the Clerks Well existed a cold spring converted in 1697 into a bath which was said by the owner to be "the most noted and first in London." This bath gave to the neighborhood the name, which has since vanished, of Coldbath Fields.

Charing Cross also had its bath, which was called after Queen Elizabeth. This is thought to have been of fifteenth-century architecture and was built of fine red brick. Another interesting bath was situated at Long Acre, and was called Queen Anne's Bath, probably because

host himself is an authority on engineering, and two of his brothers have been celebrated as explorers.

Luncheon is served on the long, shady pergola, and the scene reminded me of some pre-Raphaelite picture.

The narrow table, carrying its old china dishes, and the men servants, in white cotton livery with black and white cord knots on their shoulders, coming and going against a background of altar pillars with noonday shadows on the purple hills behind.

After luncheon the Count offers to take us into the little village and see the exquisite lace and drawn-thread work made by the women in their houses. How the labor-hardened hands can carry out the exquisite designs is a marvel to me.

It is getting on toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon when our kind friends pack us once more into the gay little returning and wave farewell to us from the old doorway.

that monarch was said to have bathed there. Having a lofty grained stone roof this bath was 14 feet square, and nine and white Dutch tiles of the sixteenth century composed the walls.

Marylebone had the Grotto Cold Bath. A shell-work building known as the Great Grotto, situated in a garden, contained a bath in the eighteenth century, and visitors to the grotto used to bathe there.

Floating baths were also in fashion in the seventeenth century, and anchored off Somersett House Gardens was The Folly, described as a "castellated houseboat." During the reign of William and Mary this houseboat became a fashionable rendezvous, and the Queen paid a visit on one occasion.

It appears that The Folly was used as a floating bath. In 1763 there were two floating baths anchored in the Thames, one of which was at Charing Cross, near Hungerford Bridge.

The largest and most popular of all London baths, either in the present time or in the past, is undoubtedly that magnificent stretch of water in Hyde Park, known as the Serpentine. In 1730 the Serpentine consisted of a chain of ponds and pools and the Westbourne Brook, and Queen Caroline was responsible for the plan of making one sheet of water, which is in some parts 14 feet deep.

BATHS OF LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Many are the reliques of ancient times to be found in and around London, and perhaps the most interesting of these are the baths. The oldest bath goes back 2000 years to the date of the Roman occupation. This is the bath, still in existence, which may be seen to this day at No. 5 Strand, near King's College. It is supplied with water which flows all the way from the distant heights of Hampstead. It was thought at one time that the water was supplied by St. Clement's Holy Well, which is near.

This bath is mentioned by Dickens in "David Copperfield."

Dr. Septimus Sunderland, author of "Old London's Spas, Baths and Wells," has made some fascinating investigations in regard to the old baths of London, and has supplied some very interesting information regarding these evidences of cleanliness among the ancient Londoners. Another bath, though of much more recent date, is that known as Templar's or Lord Essex's bath, which is adjacent to the Roman bath. Built in 1588 by the Earl of Essex, who lived near this bath was used for 300 years by residents in the Temple. It was closed in 1893 and now a portion of the Norfolk Hotel stands on the site.

Another bath, for which a "Roman" origin was once claimed, is situated near Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, E. C. and is known as St. Agnes-le-Clair, which name was given on account of the clarity of the water. It is now supposed to have been first used in 1502, but the discovery of Roman relics in the bath accounted for the popular fallacy as to its origin.

London's geographical position in

regard to the Thames, with the many small streams flowing into the mother river, accounted for the presence of

many springs and pools, and in an old "History of London" written in 1180 by a Canterbury monk named William Fitzstephen, who was a friend of Becket, the following passage occurs: "Round the city again, and towards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet and clear, and whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones; amongst these, Holwell (Shoreditch), Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well may be esteemed the principal, as being much more frequented, both by the scholars from Westminster School and the youth from the city, when in a summer's evening they are wont to take an airing."

Another early writer, John Stow, the English antiquarian and historical writer of the sixteenth century, describes in his "Survey of London" how the town in the thirteenth century

"had in every street and lane divers fair wells and springs; and after this manner was this city then served with sweet and fresh waters which being since disused other means have been started to supply the want."

On both the north and south side of

the Thames were these streams, ponds, pools, wells and springs, and thus the communities, centuries ago, were plentifully supplied with attractive open-air bathing facilities. These pools have now practically all been filled in and the streams diverted.

Another ingenious idea was to pivot

a hollowed-out tree trunk in such a position that a stream of water poured into the trough. When the trough was full, the balance being disturbed, the log tipped up, owing to the extra weight, and emptied out the water; thus the log regained its balance.

It returned heavily to its original position, it gave a smart pull on the attached cord, and the clappers gave tongue lustily. Thus automatically the log, or trough rather, filled and rose, emptied and fell alternately, keeping the bamboos clacking all over the field as long as the stream flowed.

Another ingenious idea was to pivot

of Alfred Noyes, to whom the picturesque, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish color of the world's shipping, or singing the rollicking swashbuckling romanticism of Sir Francis Drake and his followers.

His art is something akin to that

of Alfred Noyes, to whom the pictures

queer, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish

color of the world's shipping, or singing

the rollicking swashbuckling romanticism of Sir Francis Drake and his followers.

His art is something akin to that

of Alfred Noyes, to whom the pictures

queer, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish

color of the world's shipping, or singing

the rollicking swashbuckling romanticism of Sir Francis Drake and his followers.

His art is something akin to that

of Alfred Noyes, to whom the pictures

queer, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish

color of the world's shipping, or singing

the rollicking swashbuckling romanticism of Sir Francis Drake and his followers.

His art is something akin to that

of Alfred Noyes, to whom the pictures

queer, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish

MARINE STRIKE IN UNITED STATES

Three Government Departments
Trying to Prevent Spread of
Walkout—Continuance Might
Have Serious National Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce and the United States Shipping Board are all actively participating in the effort to prevent the marine strike, now in the incipient stage, from spreading. While no division of effort formally exists, it is generally accepted that the Secretary of Commerce is acting for the owners, the Secretary of Labor for the men, and Rear Admiral W. S. Benson in behalf of the American Merchant Marine. On one thing they are entirely united, the desire to obtain some kind of agreement by which a general strike can be guarded against.

As evidence of the seriousness with which such a strike would be regarded, Mr. Hoover said yesterday: "There is nothing that will bring more difficulty to the American situation today than the long continuance of the marine strike. It will bankrupt all goods on the railways, break foreign contracts and create a great deal of unemployment outside of the industry itself. It comes at a time when we can least afford any interruption in our commerce. I am in hopes that we can find some solution that will bring the matter to an end."

Secretary Davis yesterday saw the representatives of Labor interested in the issue one at a time, believing that there was a hope that if the subject could be taken up in that way concessions and agreements might be obtained, a step at a time, which could not be reached if all came together for a conference.

Rear-Admiral Benson in a review of the situation last evening said that he had not changed his attitude at all and that he believed as firmly as ever that the course pursued by the Shipping Board was sound. He would regard it as unfortunate if the marine industry should refuse to do its part in the liquidation of industry while benefiting by the results of the work of others who were contributing to such liquidation. He considered the situation as satisfactory as could be expected from the viewpoint of American shipping, few ships being held up by the strike at present.

It is the part of all loyal citizens to cooperate in keeping the shipping moving, he declared, and he promised protection to all who stood by their work at this time, with all the resources of his command.

There was a report here last evening that the Shipping Board would call upon the navy if necessary for assistance. The government is understood to be supporting Admiral Benson, and if he says that help from the navy is desirable, he will get it. In this connection it was said last evening that the Old North State would sail from New York today on schedule time, orders having been sent to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to furnish naval engineers if necessary.

Shipping Board Recruiting Men
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Engineers, seamen and stewards, who began their strike against a 15 per cent wage cut on Sunday afternoon, claimed last night that upwards of 100 vessels had been tied up in this port. The shipowners declared that many licensed engineers were standing by their ships and at least one steamer planned to sail for Havana today with a non-union crew. This is made possible because the new chief and first assistant engineers, having only first naturalization papers, are working under the emergency licenses issued to non-citizens during the war.

Under the Sea Service Bureau the United States Shipping Board is recruiting idle men to break the strike. The men call the situation a lockout and the owners deny this, each side blaming the other for the breach. The men say that the 15 per cent cut favored by the chairman of the Shipping Board would really amount to upward of 20 per cent.

There are more than 200 steamers in port. Nine sailed on Sunday with union crews, but under the old wage scale. None was scheduled to sail yesterday, so the test comes today, when at least two are scheduled to sail. The men say the strike will affect any British ship which attempts to sign an American crew at the reduced wages.

Strike in Building and Paper Trades
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Strikes began to spread in the building industry yesterday and many workers in the paper mills of northern New York quit in protest against a wage cut.

But the printers won their fight for the 44-hour week, with the wage question still to be settled. This shorter week is an issue in many other parts of the country where the printers are striking. The hours agreement affects 15,000 men in book and job printing.

The building trades strike reported to involve thousands in Philadelphia, northern New York and Cleveland, Ohio, spread to many places in New Jersey. The chief issue is a wage cut which the employers refuse to withdraw.

Job printing was partly tied up here when the employing printers in commercial lines refused to grant the shorter day. Prexman and job print-

ers struck in Glen Falls and stopped publication of papers. A union official said that only two of the 200 union job printing shops in Chicago were working, only the presses remaining. Printers were also striking in Omaha, Nebraska, with a settlement on hours in Indianapolis.

The paper mill workers are striking against a wage cut of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Strike Plan Interrupted

CHICAGO, Illinois—Acceptance by employers in many of the larger cities of the 44-hour week in the printing industry yesterday appeared to have

THE GIANT TREES OF AUSTRALIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is generally held that the Sequoia is the monarch among trees, the mightiest of all, with the Australian eucalyptus or gum tree as its nearest rival. An observer who has visited both California and Australia will agree that the American conifers take the palm for height, and have justly been preserved as a national heritage.

Of old, it seems probable, there were trees in Australia that would have

feet in height are to be seen on Mount Macedon, Victoria.

The great jarrah forests of western Australia are among the most remarkable forest regions of the earth. The state has a very active forests department, as indeed, have other states. As in other countries, people now realize that forests must be preserved and "managed," that trees hold vast potential wealth. The pioneers, too often, were careless destroyers, but forest fires have done great damage, too.

Should trees taller than those already recorded be discovered in Australia, they will surely be saved from the axe of the timber cutter, as the

CHALLENGE ISSUED TO THE DRY FORCES

Representative Hill Asserts That
Anti-Saloon League Statement
About His Bills Is "Deliberately Incorrect"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A challenge was issued yesterday to dry forces in and out of Congress by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, who is trying to return to former conditions the now arid United States.

Mr. Hill flatly refuses to make known the names of members of the House who have pledged themselves to support his proposed legislation that would have the effect of destroying the existing enforcement machinery of the Volstead act. Disposing of the demand of Wayne R. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Hill declared, "I have no intention of satisfying his curiosity. He will learn the strength of the liberals when their votes are recorded in Congress."

He declared that the Anti-Saloon League's statement in reference to his bills is "deliberately incorrect."

"Attorney Wheeler has issued a statement attacking my right of free speech and independent action as a representative in Congress, as it affects his client, Prohibition," said Mr. Hill. "Certain parts of his statement are deliberately incorrect. My bill proposes:

"Section 2, the Attorney-General of the United States, his assistants, agents and inspectors shall investigate and prosecute violations of this act (Volstead act) and shall have entire execution of all portions thereof which do not directly relate to the raising of revenue for the United States. All provisions of the national prohibition act (Volstead act) relating to its enforcement inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

"This proposal is governmentally sound, means real, not fake enforcement and is in accord with proper departmental reorganization pledged by party."

"If Attorney Wheeler will tell me why he attempts to mislead the public as to this bill, I shall gladly discuss with him my bill to repeal the Volstead act."

New York Decision Hailed

Talk of Overthrowing Dry Law Is
Called Nonsense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders here see in the opinion of Judge John F. McIntyre, upholding the constitutionality of the state prohibition enforcement code, proof that since the state law is practically identical with the federal law, which has been upheld by the court of last resort, talk of overthrowing the state law is nonsense; and talk of repealing some features of the state law that are in the federal law is ridiculous, because the federal law is in the State whether the State likes it or not.

And yet dry leaders are alert to the campaign the liquor interests are now waging to break down the Volstead act and if possible to have it repealed.

The necessity of strict enforcement at once is pointed out, in order that the benefits derived from prohibition may be so noticeable as to make repeal or weakening of the law quite clearly detrimental to the public interest.

For this reason the activities of the enforcement officials in this city, though in some cases honestly or otherwise over-enthusiastic, continue to give hope to the drys. They do not expect that the victory will be complete at once. Some of them say that at least 20 years will be required to finish the fight in this city; but these add that if the drys make good in the next two or three years, then the rest of the fight will be a winning one all the way. For reasonable enforcement for two or three years would convince and convert a host of opponents. In addition, it is pointed out that a large number of respectable citizens, many of them prominent, who are now indulging in excited attacks against

The pageant, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," as it is being arranged, is exclusively a glorification of the Protestant sect," he said. "The spectacle will in no way make for recognition of the (Roman) Catholic faith, and I forbade (Roman) Catholic children taking part in a demonstration, partially religious in character, which does not give a fair consideration to their belief. (Roman) Catholic children will be permitted to take part in the processions to the parks which are to constitute a part of the Milwaukee Independence Day celebration."

The pageant, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," as it is being arranged, is exclusively a glorification of the Protestant sect," he said. "The spectacle will in no way make for recognition of the (Roman) Catholic faith, and I forbade (Roman) Catholic children taking part in a demonstration, partially religious in character, which does not give a fair consideration to their belief. (Roman) Catholic children will be permitted to take part in the processions to the parks which are to constitute a part of the Milwaukee Independence Day celebration."

CHEROKEE CLAIM DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Supreme Court refused yesterday to permit John M. Taylor, as representative of the eastern emigrant Cherokees, to intervene in the Red River oil land case. He claimed that large tracts of the territory in dispute were the property of his clients by reason of a 14,000,000 acre grant made by President Van Buren.

Some botanists are doubtful as to the accuracy of the measurements recorded, when the figures exceed 400 feet, for Australian gum trees. The greatest girth for a eucalypt, so far recorded, is 80 feet. The tree is known as "King Edward VII"; it grows about 40 miles from Melbourne, the Victorian capital. At the ground line the tree's measurement is 112 feet, but it is only 200 feet in height.

Dealing with American records, Mr. Hardy quotes a North American writer: "The Redwood, which is probably the tallest American tree, probably occasionally reaches a height of 400 feet or more. The tallest specimen I have measured was 340 feet high."

Perhaps there are giant specimens of the Australian eucalyptus in America. Both gigantes and sempervirens, America's wonderful species of Sequoia, are cultivated in southeastern Australia. They are valued as ornamental trees, in public parks and gardens. Young specimens about 100

feet in height are to be seen on Mount Macedon, Victoria.

The great jarrah forests of western Australia are among the most remarkable forest regions of the earth. The state has a very active forests department, as indeed, have other states.

As in other countries, people now

realize that forests must be preserved

and "managed," that trees hold vast

potential wealth. The pioneers, too

often, were careless destroyers, but

forest fires have done great damage,

too.

In connection with Boys Week, from April 30 to May 7, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"If the boys of this nation are to

grow into useful manhood and fulfill

the promises of their youth, they must

be protected from those vicious influences, evil associations and practices

which have always centered about the

saloon and have resulted from the

use of alcohol.

No one who is truly interested in boys can fail to realize that the prohibition amendment is the greatest boon the passing generation has bestowed on the on-coming generation.

No one who really cares for boys and who has their interest at heart takes in the reconstruction period which is upon us can ignore the fact that respect for this law by their elders and demand for its enforcement will set them a needed example of restraint and will make this country a safer place for them to grow up in.

"The league urges all men and women who are participating in the events and exercises of Boys Week to devote some consideration to the effect that prohibition will have on the future manhood of America and to take a definite stand for the upholding of the federal and state prohibition laws."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A challenge was issued yesterday to dry forces in and out of Congress by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, who is trying to return to former conditions the now arid United States.

Mr. Hill flatly refuses to make known the names of members of the House who have pledged themselves to support his proposed legislation that would have the effect of destroying the existing enforcement machinery of the Volstead act. Disposing of the demand of Wayne R. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Hill declared, "I have no intention of satisfying his curiosity. He will learn the strength of the liberals when their votes are recorded in Congress."

He declared that the Anti-Saloon League's statement in reference to his bills is "deliberately incorrect."

"Attorney Wheeler has issued a statement attacking my right of free speech and independent action as a representative in Congress, as it affects his client, Prohibition," said Mr. Hill. "Certain parts of his statement are deliberately incorrect. My bill proposes:

"Section 2, the Attorney-General of the United States, his assistants, agents and inspectors shall investigate and prosecute violations of this act (Volstead act) and shall have entire execution of all portions thereof which do not directly relate to the raising of revenue for the United States. All provisions of the national prohibition act (Volstead act) relating to its enforcement inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

"This proposal is governmentally sound, means real, not fake enforcement and is in accord with proper departmental reorganization pledged by party."

"If Attorney Wheeler will tell me why he attempts to mislead the public as to this bill, I shall gladly discuss with him my bill to repeal the Volstead act."

New York Decision Hailed

Talk of Overthrowing Dry Law Is
Called Nonsense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders here see in the opinion of Judge John F. McIntyre, upholding the constitutionality of the state prohibition enforcement code, proof that since the state law is practically identical with the federal law, which has been upheld by the court of last resort, talk of overthrowing the state law is nonsense; and talk of repealing some features of the state law that are in the federal law is ridiculous, because the federal law is in the State whether the State likes it or not.

And yet dry leaders are alert to the campaign the liquor interests are now waging to break down the Volstead act and if possible to have it repealed.

The necessity of strict enforcement at once is pointed out, in order that the benefits derived from prohibition may be so noticeable as to make repeal or weakening of the law quite clearly detrimental to the public interest.

For this reason the activities of the enforcement officials in this city, though in some cases honestly or otherwise over-enthusiastic, continue to give hope to the drys. They do not expect that the victory will be complete at once. Some of them say that at least 20 years will be required to finish the fight in this city; but these add that if the drys make good in the next two or three years, then the rest of the fight will be a winning one all the way. For reasonable enforcement for two or three years would convince and convert a host of opponents. In addition, it is pointed out that a large number of respectable citizens, many of them prominent, who are now indulging in excited attacks against

The pageant, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," which will be the main event in this year's "Sane Fourth" in Milwaukee, Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwaukee declared that the spectacle would in no way give recognition to the Roman Catholic faith.

The pageant, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," as it is being arranged, is exclusively a glorification of the Protestant sect," he said. "The spectacle will in no way make for recognition of the (Roman) Catholic faith, and I forbade (Roman) Catholic children taking part in a demonstration, partially religious in character, which does not give a fair consideration to their belief. (Roman) Catholic children will be permitted to take part in the processions to the parks which are to constitute a part of the Milwaukee Independence Day celebration."

CHEROKEE CLAIM DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Supreme Court refused yesterday to permit John M. Taylor, as representative of the eastern emigrant Cherokees, to intervene in the Red River oil land case. He claimed that large tracts of the territory in dispute were the property of his clients by reason of a 14,000,000 acre grant made by President Van Buren.

Some botanists are doubtful as to the accuracy of the measurements recorded, when the figures exceed 400 feet, for Australian gum trees. The greatest girth for a eucalypt, so far recorded, is 80 feet. The tree is known as "King Edward VII"; it grows about 40 miles from Melbourne, the Victorian capital. At the ground line the tree's measurement is 112 feet, but it is only 200 feet in height.

Dealing with American records, Mr. Hardy quotes a North American writer: "The Redwood, which is probably the tallest American tree, probably occasionally reaches a height of 400 feet or more. The tallest specimen I have measured was 340 feet high."

Perhaps there are giant specimens of the Australian eucalyptus in America. Both gigantes and sempervirens, America's wonderful species of Sequoia, are cultivated in southeastern Australia. They are valued as ornamental trees, in public parks and gardens. Young specimens about 100

FISHERIES TO BE CONFERENCE TOPIC

Representative of Industry in New

England to Talk Over Situation

With Secretary Hoover

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

SWISS PROTEST IN FREE ZONE DISPUTE

Appeal Made to Mr. Briand to Consider Problem in a Larger Way, Though France Has Made Many Exemptions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Rather belatedly French publicists are concerning themselves with the Swiss protest against the somewhat brusque action taken by the French Government in respect of what are known as the free zones. It will be recalled that after some rather painful negotiations France claimed the right to place the customs line between France and Switzerland along the political frontier, although for over 100 years Switzerland, that is to say the region of Geneva, has enjoyed the advantage of obtaining provisions and moving with perfect freedom in a tract of French territory which for customs purposes was a sort of no man's land.

The situation was certainly, regarded strictly from the viewpoint of French sovereignty, rather anomalous. But on the other hand, it was created by a specific treaty of 1814, and the treaty of 1919 only envisions the abrogation of the ancient arrangement in friendly fashion with the consent of Switzerland. Besides, although French amour-propre is to be considered, after all there is little real inconvenience to France in placing her customs officers a little behind the actual frontier, while there is much inconvenience to Switzerland in having suddenly to change her habits. When all is said and done, though one sympathizes with the French desire to control fully her own territories, the matter is one of prestige rather than of practical importance for France, and it is easily possible to exaggerate these questions of national prestige.

No Importance to France

The trouble arises, of course, because Geneva is, to all intents and purposes, in French territory. The town is situated on the French side of the lake and to provision itself must have recourse to French products unless it is to transport those provisions from comparatively remote Swiss villages. What is contended is that while the continuance of the century-old system is important for Geneva, it is of no importance to France. At any rate there can be no doubt, as French journalists are now writing, and as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on a recent journey had the opportunity of ascertaining for himself, Switzerland is taking France's proposed action quite seriously. Previous friends of France are inclined to turn against France. Not only is this due to the actual issues at stake, but also to the tone that France has adopted toward a little country.

As Mr. Sauerwein writes, it is sometimes forgotten that it is not permissible to talk to a little country in the same tone as might properly be adopted to a great power. Swiss sentiment is hurt. The country has obviously only juridic arguments with which to defend itself. A great power, conversing with a great power on an equal footing, might employ a peremptory manner without touching national susceptibilities. But the same language used toward a little nation which is helpless may be found deeply injurious.

Two Sorts of Zones

There are two sorts of zones submitted to a special régime. One is fairly large, extending over the whole of northern Savoy, which was militarily neutralized in 1814. There appears to be no difficulty about abrogating these conditions, which do not correspond with present circumstances, since France has not the smallest intention of ever attacking Swiss territories. This part of the problem might easily be solved. But there is also a free zone of small extent in Upper Savoy and Gex, in which Geneva has been accustomed to the enjoyment of free trade. The Swiss city and the surrounding French country have, it is urged, need of each other.

Article 435 of the treaty envisages the modification of this régime but it lays down that the new régime must be the result of a common accord between France and Switzerland. Certainly in deciding to place her customs officers on the political frontier, France is behaving in a perfectly natural way. But it is putting the case too high to say, as does the Quai d'Orsay, that the honor of France is involved in this question of advancing for a few miles her customs officers. It hardly seems worth while, for this supposed "French honor," to quarrel with France's Swiss friends. Mr. Sauerwein in the "Matin" records that there is a real change of feeling with regard to France. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that there is a German portion of Switzerland, and this German portion is doing its best to spread an anti-French propaganda in the French portion of Switzerland. Writers who have hitherto been on the French

side are now mocking the doubtful advantages of French friendship.

An appeal is therefore being made to Mr. Briand to consider the problem in a larger way than can perhaps be reasonably expected of an official department. "The glory of victorious France," it is said in the "Matin," "does not demand that her customs officers molest the people of Geneva when they take their Sunday walks in French territory." This aspect of the matter, indeed, is worth a moment's consideration. Would it not be a biting satire on our passport system and our frontier regulations if an inoffensive citizen of Geneva could hardly go outside his town for a walk on a fine Sunday afternoon without having to produce papers and obtain visas and generally submit to all the inconveniences of a long foreign voyage?

The Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in France is asking that the litigation

should be submitted to the arbitration of the League of Nations. "France, which for many years," writes Ferdinand Buisson, "has invoked right and liberty, should now seek the opinion of the League of Nations, which is precisely an international organization concerned with these two principles which are necessary to Peasant's Attitude

Probably the peasant cares little who is king, or whether the country is a republic or a monarchy, so long as he may keep the gains which the last months have brought him. The successive revolutions, largely made by the industrial workers, have done nothing for them, but the revolution in land control has been complete, and is crystallizing its policies into organization and law. Under the Land Reform Bill 1,000,000 peasants have become landowners. But this is not all. The bill also provides for a form of organization which has only one counterpart in the world—in Bavaria.

COULD MINERS CARRY ON COAL INDUSTRY?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Asked his opinion as to whether the coal miners of the country could carry on the mines without the owners, Robert Smillie, one of the foremost of the miners' leaders in Scotland, said that the miners would willingly take over the mines if the owners would hand them over. They would willingly run the risk of having to reduce wages. He was confident they could successfully carry on the industry.

A Minister in Sheepskins

Stephen Szabo, Minister for Agriculture, is one of the busiest and most important men in Hungary. He is a peasant—a small holder—and was persecuted for many years because of his agitation of the land question. The Ministry for Agriculture is housed in large, and imposing quarters, with portraits of previous ministers, in gold lace and decorations, adorning the walls. Among these predecessors, Stephen Szabo, a short man, in a sheepskin coat and top boots, looks strangely out of place. His waiting room is invariably crowded. In one corner there will be a group of well-dressed gentry, waiting to see this peasant in order to get a permit for exporting their produce abroad. They wait, too, sometimes, for many hours.

GENERAL SMUTS ON UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—General Smuts, on the occasion of the Women's South African Party being "at home" to the South African Party members of Parliament, in a brief speech said in effect that there was a remarkable change apparent in the country, a change that was not born of party; it was something far above party. The old divisions which for so many years had separated the people had been set aside, and the people had deliberately taken the great advantage that in the future they would go forward as a united people. South Africa had entered upon a new period, and as a united nation would move forward until perfect success had been achieved. Though their success had been greater than anticipated, it must be made stable and permanent as the foundation upon which the new South African nation was to be built. This was their sacred task. If they proved true and faithful, no evil would come to this country; in this confidence, they would go forward with confidence. It was his ambition not to be leader of the South African Party, but to be leader of the South African nation. They were told there were tens of thousands of people still standing aside until they are convinced of the truth and sincerity of the party. It was for them to convince these of the righteousness of their attitude; then there would be one united people.

Commissars Interned

The four people's commissars of the Bela Kuhn régime, who would have been executed several months ago according to their sentence had not Moscow intervened with threats in the central prison here, while an emissary negotiates at Reval for their deportation to Russia. They are living in the best administered prison in Budapest, occupying cells which are light and clean, and are permitted to have books. They are, of course, subject to the same discipline as others, and are only permitted out of their cells for one hour a day. Professor Agoston, a former college professor, one of the four, is engaged at present in translating Frederick Engel's

Academy of Sciences' report on the

DARK DAYS ARE PASSING IN HUNGARY

Although Political Status Is Perplexing, There Are Signs of More Liberal Policy Toward Restoration of Civil Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—It is difficult to disentangle what is true and important in present-day Hungary from the disingenuous and perplexed political situation. Certain things may be stated: The period of darkest reaction is slowly passing. There are signs of a drift toward a more liberal policy and toward the restoration of civil rights. Anti-Semitism in more violent aspect is fading into anti-Semitism in more subtle forms, but it still contaminates the lives of many of the population. The land reform, which is steadily being put into operation, is seldom mentioned. Nevertheless, from a long point of view, the peasant movement is more interesting than anything else in Hungary.

The other hand, for the French

case must be put with all impartiality, the French project proposes that there shall be given for a period of 15 years fiscal immunity to such articles as coffee, chocolate, and sugar, and that other fiscal arrangements may be made in agreement with the Swiss Confederation. Certain exemptions are also proposed in favor of cyclists, excursionists in motor cars, and other tourists. In reality it is likely that there will be so many exemptions that Swiss opinion ought to be thoroughly content. Unfortunately the matter has become a quarrel, and if it is settled by France taking a high hand it will undoubtedly produce most unpleasant feelings not easily to be mollified in Switzerland.

COULD MINERS CARRY ON COAL INDUSTRY?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATHAM, Ontario—One of the strongest branches of the Chinese National Party in Canada has just been formed here and recently entertained the business and professional men of the city, as well as some of the prominent legislators of the Dominion, at a banquet, on which occasion they outlined the aims of the organization and incidentally created a very favorable impression of the Chinese as a citizen. Senator William Proudfoot acted as spokesman for the Chinese and outlined the aims of the National League.

The objects of the newly formed party, as explained by Mr. Proudfoot, are to maintain the unity of Chinese politics, to expand the local self-government, to enforce the assimilation of the Chinese race, to adopt the best policies of Socialism, and to maintain international peace. He told of the formation of the party in 1912 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There were then 10,000 members. Today there are 100,000 in the United States and Canada. Briefly, the object is to better the lot of the Chinese in this country. No race works under such a handicap in Canada as do the Chinese. However, in spite of the head tax and the restrictions on them, they make good citizens and through cultivating their relations and good will, the country stands an excellent chance of working up a profitable trade with China. In a word to the Chinese, Mr. Proudfoot advised them to become British subjects as soon as they could after entering Canada.

Commissars Interned

The four people's commissars of the Bela Kuhn régime, who would have been executed several months ago according to their sentence had not Moscow intervened with threats in the central prison here, while an emissary negotiates at Reval for their deportation to Russia. They are living in the best administered prison in Budapest, occupying cells which are light and clean, and are permitted to have books. They are, of course, subject to the same discipline as others, and are only permitted out of their cells for one hour a day. Professor Agoston, a former college professor, one of the four, is engaged at present in translating Frederick Engel's

Academy of Sciences' report on the

Bedroom Furniture Specials

\$28 Simmons Bed, \$15.95

Heavy 2-inch posts and four slant rods in each head and foot of the same 2-inch tubing. White enamel or Vermic Martin finish; all are perfect.

Princess Mattress, \$19.50

The Jones Princess Mattress is tailored in a heavy twill tick with roll edge and handles; without tufts; filled with long staple cotton.

\$125 Vanity Dresser, \$79.50

Ivory enamel Vanity with full size central mirror and swinging side mirrors; six drawers.

\$110 Four-Poster Bed, \$79.50

A splendidly finished mahogany Four Poster Bed with heavy posts; only a few in stock.

\$50

The Sailor by Knox, \$16.50

An Ideal Suit for Sport & Travel Wear

In Scotch tweeds and mixtures in the newest shades. The jacket is made of gold lame, for motoring or for general utility wear. The sailor suit, with its accompanying jacket or sweater, is quite the most satisfying of spring costumes.

J.W. JENKINS SON & CO.

35 Down
35 a Month

Our Quilt \$2

\$53

Style 6—Genuine Victoria with handsome cabinet to match either mahogany or oak. Price \$35 down, \$5 a month.

HARZFIELD'S

PETTICOAT LANE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

1020-22-24-26 Walnut

KANSAS CITY, MO.

1000 Main Street, Kansas

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Announcement of No Change in Wage Schedule on June 1 Has a Steady Effect on the Industry in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The action of the Fall River cotton manufacturers in announcing that there would be no change in the wage schedule there on June 1, when the present wage period expires, and that in all probability wages of cotton mill help would remain unchanged for the next seven months at least, was the outstanding development of the past week in primary cotton goods markets. It means, probably, that the entire New England district, comprising substantially more than half the total cotton spindleage in the United States, will attempt to stick by its guns on the present basis, both on wages and on selling prices, and will make no effort to follow the lead of some of the southern cotton mills where wage cuts aggregating 50 to 65 per cent have been put into effect since the peak of the war prosperity.

The wage question has been a considerable market factor for the past six weeks or longer. Continued short time in the mills and the general downward trend of prices and living costs had given rise to the belief in the minds of many buyers that cotton mill wages were going to be cut again in June, after having been reduced 25 to 25 per cent in December. The prospect of a wage cut naturally raised the possibility of still lower price levels, and that constituted a decidedly unsettling factor whenever buyers were disposed to figure on providing for their needs several months in advance. Sentiments among cotton manufacturers not only has been unfavorable to a cut, but during the past month has been crystallizing more and more in active opposition to it, on the ground that the cotton mills had already made larger reductions in wages than most other industries and should not go further until other industries had come more into line.

Attitude Announced.

There has been no general meeting of manufacturers to discuss the matter, but the advisability of calling one in order to arrive at a definite decision and thus settle the uncertainty that has been acting as a drag on the market recently, was being agitated when the announcement of the Fall River manufacturers came. It was the outcome of a conference with the textile labor organizations, which is held periodically to discuss wages and trade conditions, and is the first official announcement of the attitude that is shared by a large part, if not the majority, of New England mill men.

With this question settled, there is no longer any reason for buyers to hesitate in placing orders to carry through the summer, and business of this kind is expected to be stimulated to some degree by the announcement. Another bullish factor in the situation this week was the upward movement of the raw cotton market. Still another was the easing in credit conditions and all served as indications that the bottom had been passed both on raw cotton and cotton goods. Buyers were not slow to take their cue from such indications, and inquiry for goods was reported fairly active throughout the week, though few large orders were placed and very few extended deliveries were named.

Print-cloth fabrics advanced a trifle during the week and the dealing extended into June and July deliveries with spots and May-June goods held perhaps 4 cent higher. For 35x-inch 5.35 yard \$4 by 80¢; southern mills asked 5¢ cents a yard for June-July and 6¢ cents for earlier goods, while eastern mills quoted approximately 1¢ cent above this figure, but took a fair amount of business, nevertheless. Other constructions were priced in proportion to these, as a rule, though a few constructions, such as certain makes of 56 by 44s, were still selling at rock bottom levels. Among the print-cloth yarn fabric mills, it was said that those who were situated so that they could get out leno work were finding a very favorable business moving on scrims and various other low and drapery fabrics, and were going more and more into this class of work.

Condition of Demand

Fine goods mills using combed yarns report a steady demand for goods in small lots, but mostly for spot or very nearby delivery. Drapery fabrics here, too, were among the leaders, including marquises, various styles of repp, dotted swiss and fine madras. Voiles were rather slow, and fine lawns were also slow because of the impossibly low prices offered for them. Poplins have been active and so have various styles of fancy shirtings and pongees.

Demand for yarn is improving and shows a marked gain for the past week. Tire yarn markets are making progress and orders suspended six months or more ago, that have been dormant until now, have been revived, and deliveries resumed on many of them, while not a few new orders are reported.

Mills are gradually increasing their output, either by starting up additional machinery, that has been idle for a long time, or by increasing the length of their weekly working schedules. Some plants have already reached a normal basis of production and most others are getting nearer and nearer to that condition week by week.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, May 12.55, July 13.00, October 13.74, December 14.16, January 14.29. Spot steady; middling 12.90.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR STUDEBAKER

Motor Company, Whose Stock Advanced 50 Points From Year's Low, Makes Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Encouraging results of the first three months' operations and even better prospects for the next quarter feature the report of the Studebaker Corporation just made public. The regular quarterly dividends on both the common and preferred were made on the stock that has been conspicuous on the exchange for the past few weeks. From the low of the year, the stock has advanced some 50 points.

Net profits after all charges and federal taxes for the three months ended March 31, last, were \$2,110,577, compared with \$4,472,092 for the corresponding period last year. Total sales for the first quarter were \$18,475,270, compared with \$22,301,342 a year ago. Shipments in the first three months this year were 11,620 cars, compared with 13,414 in the first quarter of 1920.

President Erskine says: "Our volume of business in the first quarter was predetermined in January by the arbitrary fixing of manufacturing schedules at 50 per cent of plant capacity. Existing uncertainties caused us to move carefully, and we purposely restrained operations. Because of the reductions in the prices made last September, in advance of reduced costs of materials and labor, and the high cost effect of curtailed operations, we expect net profits to suffer. Happily, however, these adverse factors disappeared in March, and current operations are proceeding smoothly under most advantageous conditions. Stocks of cars in hand have disappeared, and unfilled orders exceed in number the usual heavy spring demand. We expect to produce and sell 21,000 cars in the second quarter, which will be a record breaker."

During the month of April, bank loans were further reduced \$3,000,000 and now stand at \$4,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Governor of Shansi, China, Gen. Yen, Hsi-shan, who for several years has been encouraging tree-planting throughout his province, is now sending representatives abroad to study forestry. There are within this province 6,540,000 mow which, though unsuitable for agriculture, will probably grow fine timber.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" estimates Germany's commodity index April 1 as 130, compared with 181 in March, 148 in January, 156 in May, 1920, and 910 in the last year of peace.

The French Parliament has adopted a budget totaling 26,450,805,000 francs, 23,264,969,000 for ordinary and 3,185,836,000 for extraordinary expenses.

The Converse Company, agent of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, has announced a reduction of 1½ cents in the price of certain grades of muslin.

The Italian prohibition on the importation of American passenger automobiles has been removed, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced yesterday, closing prices being 1½ to 3½ higher, with May at 1.24½ and July at 1.09½. Corn also went up slightly, May closing at 58¢ July at 62, and September at 64¢. Little business was done in hogs, prices being about 10 points below Saturday's average. Provisions also were weak. May pork 1.65¢, July pork 16.50¢, May lard 9.37, July lard 9.77¢, September lard 10.15¢, May ribs 9.25, July ribs 9.60¢, September ribs 9.92¢, July rye 1.05, September rye 9.41¢, September rye 9.43½¢.

GOLD MINES MAY REOPEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The Alamo gold mines of Lower California, abandoned more than 20 years ago because of internal strife and failure to obtain satisfactory concessions from the Mexican Government, are to be reopened, according to word received here recently from Ensenada. A Los Angeles syndicate has obtained the rights of the Alamo mines from H. S. Becker of the Ensenada Tanning Company, and is prepared to spend \$500,000 in new equipment, it is said.

SWEDISH BANK RATE REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a cablegram received from the United States Consul-General at Stockholm the bank has reduced the discount rate from 7½ per cent to 7 per cent. The 7½ per cent rate had been in effect since September 16, 1920.

COINAGE OF SILVER IN RUSSIA

LONDON, England—Advices from Riga say that coinage of silver has been authorized by the Russian Soviet Government, the Bolshevik Government having reversed its position, having held for a long time for a complete abolition of money.

LOAN OFFERED TO URUGUAY

NEW YORK, New York—A cable from Montevideo says that a syndicate of United States bankers has offered the Government of Uruguay a loan of \$25,000,000 for 20 years at 8 per cent.

MORE GOLD AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Gold valued at nearly \$3,000,000 arrived here Monday from Europe and Latin-American countries. Of this amount, \$2,400,000 came from England on the Lapland.

PROSPECTS OF THE TER MEULEN SCHEME

General Investigation and Organization of Bond Credit Plan in Europe Necessarily Is Proceeding Very Slowly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After the preliminary flourish of trumpets which attended the appointment of the organizer, the Ter Meulen scheme somehow slipped off the stage of public attention, or slipped at any rate modestly into the background. The weighty question of Austria had been shifted, it is true, on to the infant shoulders of the scheme. But Austria is an altogether special and exceptional case; and it would be unfair either to regard the application of the Ter Meulen plan of Austria as a test of its practicability or to expect that for many months to come the organizer can be in a position to arrange for the issue of Ter Meulen bonds secured on reparation assets. But in the meantime progress can be made and is being made with the scheme in other directions. The organizer himself left for Vienna in the second week in April, and he will remain there for some weeks. But when he returns to London he will set himself to submit the Ter Meulen plan to the countries for which it was more especially designed, and if he is successful it should prove possible to make far more rapid progress than with Austria.

Poland and Latvia Inquire

The London office of the organizer remains open, in the building which also houses the officials of the League of Nations. Representatives of at least one great financial house in New York have already called there and held a discussion with Sir Drummond Fraser about the scheme. Some continental European governments have also shown that they are interested. Among the first to make inquiries with a view to business were the governments of Poland and of Latvia. Not all the smaller and newer countries of Europe are equally attracted by the proposal. Jugo-Slavia, for example, would seem to be loath to participate in a project which has first of all been applied to its late enemy, Rumania has been provided, through private sources, with as much credit as she can usefully profit by for the time being. Lithuania is in a difficult position because, since the currency unit is the same as in Germany, it is practically impossible for imports to be derived from anywhere but neighboring countries, on a competitive basis.

In Hungary the prospects are perhaps more hopeful. That country is one of the few countries in Europe which is blessed with a really first-rate finance minister—a practical banker, who only accepted office on the express condition that the government would support him in persuading the people to accept all the sacrifices necessary for a reorganization of national finance. If Hungarian exchange rates were more commonly quoted, the great progress already achieved in this direction would be more widely appreciated. For a long time the Hungarian crown depreciated with Austrian currency and was quoted even rather more favorably than Vienna. But with the introduction of a new financial régime in Hungary the two currencies parted company. Shortly before the London decision about Austria, Viennese crowns were standing at over 3000 to the £1 sterling. Budapest had recovered to less than 1000. For a country which, like Hungary, appears to be getting under way, the Ter Meulen scheme might be extremely useful.

Printers After Business

But here again it is necessary to curb the impatience of some anticipations. The office of the organizer had scarcely been opened in London before a representative of one of the great printing firms which thrive on bonds and bank notes called to discuss the design of Ter Meulen bonds! The pace is not likely to be quite so hot; if only because the powers which the organizer has received from the Council of the League of Nations are very strictly circumscribed. The committee which recommended his appointment advised that he should be given executive powers sufficient to enable him to initiate some of the work which, under the scheme, is eventually to be carried on by the Central Commission. But the Council of the League accepted the report of its committee with an important reservation. On the proposal of Mr. Leon Bourgeois the powers of the organizer were reduced, and the executive part of his duties was reserved for the time being.

The importance of this reservation is that only the Council of the League can increase these powers. The council is to meet in May and then not again until October. It is obvious, therefore, that at least until the autumn of this year the organizer will be strictly confined within the limits already imposed upon him. So far from being able to issue Ter Meulen bonds—admittedly the enterprise's main object—the organizer will not even be able to initiate business in anticipation of their issue. His duties as defined by the council which appointed him are simply to make provisional inquiries and to elaborate a paper scheme. He is to do no more for the present than "put forward sug-

gestions which may become the basis of a definitive proposal." In fact, he is not to organize the scheme at all or to prepare to put it into operation. He is only to suggest what form the organization should take.

Letters Instead of Visits

In a question which has already been prejudiced by so many successive delays it would seem a pity that such further postponement should be contemplated. But the policy of the League in this matter is obviously to go slowly at first for the sake of going the more surely. The visit which the organizer announced in Manchester that he was about to make to the capitals of Europe is apparently to be postponed also; and preliminary inquiries are to be addressed to continental governments from the London office by correspondence instead of by the organizer himself in personal conversation. Whatever may be accomplished in the long run by means of the Ter Meulen scheme, it is tolerably obvious already that no actual transactions are likely to be financed under the scheme this year. But this is not to say that the institution of the scheme will have proved useless. The mere fact of its being in course of preparation is a psychological factor of some importance; and it is, after all, the essence of Mr. Ter Meulen's idea that confidence can be helped by guarantees which are never used, and that the mere existence of a second line of defense is often enough to prevent the first from being broken.

PLANS TO REFUND SHORT TERM DEBT

Proposition Outlined by United States Secretary of Treasury Mellon Includes Victory Notes

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for refunding of the government's short-term debt, including Victory notes, into Treasury certificates of indebtedness, were outlined by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in a letter to Chairman Joseph W. Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sell and Invest

American exporting firms are un-

derstood to have sent goods forward,

in some cases, to agents in Australia,

with instructions to sell them and in-

vest the proceeds here at interest until

a favorable opportunity occurred for

refunding.

The government debt in both long

and short-term securities amounted to

\$23,365,510,000 March 1, a statement

accompanying the letter says. Of this

\$4,100,000,000 was in Victory notes

and \$2,754,841,000 in the form of short-

term certificates of indebtedness, which it is proposed to consolidate in

one great refunding arrangement.

Including the Victory notes, approxi-

mately \$7,500,000,000 in governmen-

tal securities fall due within the next 30

months. These, Mr. Mellon regards as

a lump, and his program contemplates

the issue "from time to time" as market

conditions permit. The terms of the

certificates of indebtedness carrying

over the retirement of such as are

necessary to the date of maturity of the

Victory notes."

"This program," says Secretary

Mellon, "will make the short dated

debt more manageable and facilitate

the refunding operations which will be

necessary in connection with the ma-

turing of the Victory notes."

The Treasury can expect to reduce

the outstanding short term debt about

\$1,000,000,000 before the whole amount

matures, according to Mr. Mellon. He

says that substantial progress has

already been made in that direction

through the application of salvage re-

ceipts and minor surplus tax receipts,

but any program for retiring the debt

must prepare the way for larger oper-

ations than have been the rule in the

past.

No change in the Treasury's policy

of issuing certificates of indebtedness

to meet current requirements is antici-

pated, says Secretary Mellon.

TRIAL OF SALES TAX FAVORED

MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION TOOK NO POSITION AS TO ITS DESIRABILITY
—Mr. Mellon's Plans May Make Experiment Needless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In advocating the inclusion of a sales tax in the new scheme for reorganizing the finances of the government," said F. D. DeBarad, chief statistician of the Merchants Association of New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "the board of directors of the association made no decision in regard to its virtues or its defects, but felt that it would be well to have a practical test of it rather than to rely on the claims of either its advocates or those who opposed it."

When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held a referendum on the question of the method to be adopted for taxation, the result was many qualified answers, showing a lack of unanimity in regard to most of the questions submitted.

Acting on this experience, and taking cognizance of the objections, the committee on taxation of the association submitted an adverse report on the sales tax to the board, basing its conclusions not only on the results of the referendum, but on the report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, submitted to the Second National Industrial Tax Conference, held in October, 1920, in which the principal objections to the proposed tax were stated.

Directors Not Unanimous

The board, thereupon, also taking into consideration the primer issued by the Business Men's National Tax Committee, issued on April 11, 1921, which earnestly supported the tax, and the fact that all parties were supporting the proposal that the excess profits tax must be disposed of at once, felt that to oppose the sales tax as well would have a tendency to leave the government without sufficient sources of revenue.

The board felt that the principal claims of the advocates of the tax, simplicity of operation, ease of collection, the probability of an assured revenue, and chiefly the relief of the business world from the elaborate system required under the present law for the collection of the various taxes, especially the income surtax and the excess profits tax, justified its trial as an auxiliary source of revenue, though even the directors were by no means unanimous in this action.

Mr. DeBarad stated that it was his opinion, however, that if the elimination of the excess profits tax, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the other changes proposed by him, were to be adopted, the necessity for the sales tax would disappear.

Objection to Sales Tax

The chief objection to the sales tax was the advantage given to large organizations, which in themselves do all the multiple processes of manufacture, as contrasted with those industries where each process involved a change of ownership, involving the payment of a tax running sometimes to five or six transfers.

Another objection was that this would be a poor man's tax, applying especially to the consumer. This objection was not well founded as the directors considered that the great bulk of taxation sooner or later would be reflected in the selling price of the United States.

Opportunities, increasing the tax to equalize it to the tax imposed on individuals or partnerships, was not only to make up the difference but to simplify the procedure for collection, and would have the same effect as the sales tax, and would also prevent the imposition of a tax discriminating against any particular industry, as was being done by the luxury taxes, which were in reality taxes on the man of small income, rather than the rich. This was especially true of the tax on musical instruments, sewing machines and automobiles, which were more and more being sold on the installment plan to the man of small income.

PACKER CONTROL LAW IS EXPECTED

Senate and House Committees at Work on Measures to That End — Strong Opposition by Big Business Thought Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enactment of packer control legislation, in defiance of President Warren G. Harding's avowed policy of "less government in business," appears to be certain soon in the House of Representatives. Following the opening of hearings before the Agriculture Committee yesterday morning, Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, leader of the faction that is seeking control and regulation of the "Big Five" meat packers, declared:

"Whether President Harding regards it as government interference or not, I am sure the House will pass packer legislation before the end of the session."

The House Agriculture Committee is engaged, along with the same committee of the Senate, in taking up legislation designed to prevent "big business" from controlling the necessities. It met last night to take up the last phases of the Capper-Tincher bill, which would put the Chicago Board of Trade virtually out of business by regulating trade in grain futures. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is scheduled to appear before the committee when it meets preparatory to reporting out the bill.

Strong Opposition Expected

Progressive factions in the House are determined to go ahead with packer control legislation, regardless of the possible displeasure of the President. Hearings on the proposed legislation will continue this week before the Agriculture Committee. Proponents of the packer bill will appear today and Friday, while its opponents will be given ample opportunity to attack its features at hearings tomorrow and on Thursday and Friday.

It is quite apparent to the agriculturist representatives of the west that any attempt to put the "Big Five" packers under restraining legislation will be fought bitterly in the House by the big business interests of the east. To the progressive element in both houses, the fight is one that will settle definitely the controversial issues in the party. What they want Congress to do is to proclaim that government regulation of the production and distribution of food is necessary to the general welfare of the people of the United States.

Packer Lobby a Telling Factor

The packer bill carried this declaration written into it when it was reported to the Senate last January. It was written also into the cold storage legislation, but the old-line Republicans, assisted by reactionaries in the Democratic ranks, defeated the object.

Certain elements in the House will make an open issue of this declaration before the packer legislation fight is over. The packer lobbyists, still a telling factor in Washington, are prepared to make a strong effort to another the bill in committee. If their attempts fail—and there is every reason to believe they will fail—they put their last hope in the Rules Committee, which played into their hands in the last Congress, when it refused to report a rule favorable to packer control legislation.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, was one of the witnesses before the Agricultural Committee at the opening of the hearings.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spurious investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 80 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 73 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

Trade Commission Statement

ACTION ON DRY BILL IS ATTACKED

Members of the Rhode Island Judiciary Committee Which Smothered Measure Called to Account by Anti-Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—Echoing a widespread sentiment in the State against the six members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, members of the judiciary committee which smothered the state prohibition enforcement bill in the closing hours of the session of the General Assembly, Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island, in an address here, declared that they had "violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Claypool also accused the men of cowardice in attempting to "conceal their lack of loyalty to the Constitution" in a secret ballot, and assailed them as betrayers of the state Republican Party, which was committed to enforcement legislation.

The question he asserted, was not one of the unwise or wisdom of prohibition, but of law in support of the United States Constitution. With a large majority conceded the bill in each branch of the Assembly, six members, pledged to secrecy, voted on the final day of the session in the judiciary committee not to bring the bill out. Mr. Claypool declared that he believes the condemnation of such trickery by the voters in 1920 will be so emphatic that no such legislative subterfuge can defeat enforcement legislation again.

"When there are refused permission to the Legislature to act on a bill which had for its object merely the support of the Constitution of the United States, they were false to their oaths," Mr. Claypool said. "It was done in a sly, secretive way, while our representatives' acts should be open to the public."

"This conspiracy of the six men was a most insulting discourtesy to the committee on special legislation. That committee had carefully considered the bill. They had given a hearing to the public. Changes asked for by the liquor interests were made, and after a long and patient hearing the bill was unanimously reported in the House for favorable action."

"The act of the six men who killed the bill is essentially an act of disloyalty. These secret conspirators against the Constitution killed the bill designed to enforce our country's law, now is it that there was no opportunity to present any other bill, and offered no substitute for it from their committee. They have left Rhode Island in the position of a slacker among the states."

Mr. Claypool pointed out that such an action put Rhode Island in an unfortunate position and advertised the State as one which would welcome "bootleggers." He added that, however, the matter had brought out that such instances of parliamentary evasion have to be practiced now before closed doors and in the dark. Also, he said, the men who defeated the bill seemed to have reckoned without public opinion, which has been strongly aroused against their action. The people, and particularly the Republicans, have marked the fact that the group turned against their party's pledge to enact "concurrent legislation."

"It should be the duty of every good man," Mr. Claypool concluded, "to see that such men as play into the hands of sinister interests or that go up to the Legislature to advance their own selfish plans, should be referred to private life, where they may be under the laws rather than making the laws, or in such positions where they can wink at the violation of laws. It is a comfort to observe that in our country the patriotic politician that temporarily wins by deceit, treachery or subterfuge is soon detected and referred to private life. In their places the people of America soon put real sternness, who win by above-board methods, by reason, argument and moral suasion."

ANTI-BETTING LAWS SOUGHT IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Prohibition of race-track betting is the next objective of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Social Service Council, the organization which, through the referendum committee, helped largely to put Ontario in the "bone-dry" column. Proposed steps against the race-track evil had been held in abeyance while the workers concentrated their energies on the liquor prohibition campaign, but this way is now clear for a drive against race-track betting. Legislation respecting this has already been placed on the statute books of the Province and progress has been made with Dominion-wide legislation, but a coordination of the two will be sought, and an effort made to remove the objectionable feature of racing altogether.

The Rev. T. D. McCullough, who is on the executive of the council, before leaving to attend a meeting of the executive, outlined the campaign of the council. "Do you know," he asserted, "over \$40,000,000 changed hands last year at the race tracks of Ontario? It would not matter so much, from an economic standpoint, if that money had come out of the pockets of the rich; but, unfortunately, that was not the case. The major portion of that enormous sum came from the pockets of the eminently poor, from those least able to engage in games of chance. Race-track betting is a demoralizing influence in every way. It destroys moral

and is the greatest enemy of national health."

As an officer of the social service council he expressed himself as gratified with the result of the referendum vote in Ontario, and stated that the weight of the council would be thrown in with efforts that would now be made to tighten up the Ontario Temperance Act, under which the liquor affairs of the Province will continue to be administered. "Stoppage of the banks" will constitute the task.

TRADE COURT SET UP IN CHICAGO

Arbitration Board for Disputes Between Business Firms Mediated on Court Successfully Operated in London, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Speedy adjustment at slight expense of trade disputes is expected to result from the establishment of a trade court here by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Trial of the first case has been set for tomorrow. J. R. Greene, who has been assistant to Chief Justice Harry Olsen of the Municipal Court for many years, will be in charge.

This new arbitration court, which is said to be the first of its kind in the United States, is modeled after the Trade Court in London, England. It will determine issues of fact between firms and if the parties are not satisfied with the decision they may go to a court of law.

A company in Chattanooga, Tennessee, recently shipped goods to a firm in Chicago. The local company rejected the goods, asserting they were not according to sample. The Tennessee shippers insisted they were identical with the sample. The Trade Court is asked to decide the fact.

Protection of Confidence

"London has tried out the trade court idea and it has worked well, according to those who have studied its operations," said the announcement by the association. "The existence of this court is offered as one of the reasons for the great amount of foreign trade that has gone to London, and shippers and purchasers in other countries know they can have their claims adjusted promptly and fairly whenever anything goes wrong."

"It is expected this idea will prove equally valuable for Chicago, for it will promote confidence and do away with the losses that often attend efforts to settle disputes in the law courts."

"Whenever any point is in dispute the case will be settled on its merits by experts who will make every possible effort to arrive at the real facts as quickly as is consistent with careful consideration of the points involved. Parties taking part in the case will be represented by attorneys. The findings of the trade court will be as far as regards points of fact, but any who may be dissatisfied with the rulings always have the right to appeal on a point of law."

"The rules under which the trade court will be operated have been approved by the judges of the municipal and superior courts. The initial expenses of the court are being underwritten by a number of well-known business men."

Fees for Expenses

"A scale of fees has been devised subject to revision later. The only purpose in asking fees is for paying the necessary expenses of the bureau. The minimum fee for arbitration of cases involving \$200 or less is \$5; from \$200 to \$1000 the rate is 75¢ and 2 per cent of the amount in dispute. More than \$1000 the fee is \$10 and 2 per cent on the first \$1000 and 1 per cent on all over \$1000."

"Use of the court is not limited to members of the association. Those behind the plan want to see the principle of arbitration so well established that in the years to come arbitrators will be approved by the courts, just as is the case now with masters in chancery. Each of these arbitrators will be an expert in his own line."

Additional members of the commercial arbitration committee are: Walter E. Shoemaker, chairman; J. H. Blanchard, Edwin G. Booz, M. S. Green, J. S. Greene, Charles R. Holden, Walker G. McLean, Chief Justice Harry Olson and S. J. Whipple.

MOVE FOR TEACHERS RETURN

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—In response to a set of resolutions, propounded by ratepayers of this city, to the effect that the striking teachers should return to their work pending arbitration between their committee and the school board, a joint meeting between the two contending bodies has been called. Hitherto little hope was held for an early settlement. The teachers have expressed a desire to meet with the school board and conduct business with their publicly elected representatives. This was denied, and the board's attitude, they say, was responsible for the present difficulty. The public presentations, which were believed likely to bring about a solution, were introduced respectively by the president of the Board of Trade and the president of the Trades and Labor Council.

STOWAWAYS TO HAVE HEARINGS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ellis Island Immigration Station has received an order from the Secretary of Labor giving all stowaways arriving in the three-mile limit a hearing before a board of special inquiry, and the right of appeal. This revives the regulation under which they have been kept aboard and deported.

RESTORATION AND GERMAN INDEMNITY

Reconstruction of Communal Life of French Devastated Regions Depends on Payment, Says Economic Official of France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Now that France, by her own effort and with her own money, has gone far on the road of reconstructing industry and transportation facilities, the people hold it essential that the German indemnity be set, and adequate so, to enable the work of rebuilding the 800,000 homes in the devastated regions to continue, said Mr. J. A. M. de Sanchez, chief of the economic section of the French High Commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He pointed out that the 25,000,000,000 francs that have been loaned by the government to the liberated regions represents very near a limit to which national financial subsidy can go.

"I do not think it can be fairly said that we have been properly treated by Germany," Mr. de Sanchez asserted. "In fact, I do not believe we really expected to be. On the other hand it can hardly be denied that France has been extremely patient and moderate, particularly in view of the fact that France's 60 per cent of the indemnity demanded will not pay the cost of reconstruction. If it comes down to a question of economic slavery it is either France or Germany who must accept it. Because the war happened to be fought in France is not a valid reason for her accepting the responsibilities of the vanquished."

Reconstruction Policy

Beginning with the conviction that reconstruction of the means of transportation and of industrial plants must come first, Mr. de Sanchez said, nearly 5000 kilometers of railway lines and 45,000 kilometers of roadway have been put into condition. In order that land might be put in shape for seeding approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of dirt have been piled into the trenches which faced the former front, and 60,000 tons of projectiles, some of them unexploded, have been removed. The enormous task of removing miles of barbed wire and other debris; of clearing and putting in seed some 7,000,000 acres of land; of rebuilding, to provide the people of means of livelihood, 4000 industrial plants which employed more than 20 workers, has been accomplished, Mr. de Sanchez said.

"We have come in a joint now where we must consider the restoration of the communal life of France," he went on. "Only 500 new houses have been built in deference to the program of reconstructing the economic factors. The people who have gone back and done remarkable things in agriculture and industry, have, in many cases, been living in dugouts, barracks or patched houses. The point that has come when they rightly demand that the community be rebuilt. For this Germany can and must pay. We must have assurance that we can go forward and restore homes to our people."

Economic Changes

With respect to some of the economic changes resulting from the war, Mr. de Sanchez said that France had been led to take long steps in the home production of agricultural machinery. Its use, he said, will be far more general, and schools of instruction on this subject have been opened in many industrial plants, particularly in the textile industry. American machinery has been installed, yielding, however, whenever it is inconsistent with the French rule of quality production.

Referring to the possible occupation of the Ruhr district, Mr. de Sanchez discounted the danger of a revolution in Germany, and doubted its importance, if one should come. It would mean, he said, a new government fully as capable of paying as the present. French occupation of the Ruhr industries would not bother the German worker, he suggested, as he would undoubtedly as soon receive a living wage from the French Government as from Hugo Stinnes. Mr. de Sanchez quoted an English journalist who declared that Germany "has yet to produce her Thiers" as summing up the German attitude toward meeting the indemnity.

Additional members of the commercial arbitration committee are: Walter E. Shoemaker, chairman; J. H. Blanchard, Edwin G. Booz, M. S. Green, J. S. Greene, Charles R. Holden, Walker G. McLean, Chief Justice Harry Olson and S. J. Whipple.

FEES FOR EXPENSES

"A scale of fees has been devised subject to revision later. The only purpose in asking fees is for paying the necessary expenses of the bureaus."

The minimum fee for arbitration of cases involving \$200 or less is \$5; from \$200 to \$1000 the rate is 75¢ and 2 per cent of the amount in dispute. More than \$1000 the fee is \$10 and 2 per cent on the first \$1000 and 1 per cent on all over \$1000.

"Use of the court is not limited to members of the association. Those behind the plan want to see the principle of arbitration so well established that in the years to come arbitrators will be approved by the courts, just as is the case now with masters in chancery. Each of these arbitrators will be an expert in his own line."

Additional members of the commercial arbitration committee are: Walter E. Shoemaker, chairman; J. H. Blanchard, Edwin G. Booz, M. S. Green, J. S. Greene, Charles R. Holden, Walker G. McLean, Chief Justice Harry Olson and S. J. Whipple.

MOVE FOR TEACHERS RETURN

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—In response to a set of resolutions, propounded by ratepayers of this city, to the effect that the striking teachers should return to their work pending arbitration between their committee and the school board, a joint meeting between the two contending bodies has been called. Hitherto little hope was held for an early settlement. The teachers have expressed a desire to meet with the school board and conduct business with their publicly elected representatives. This was denied, and the board's attitude, they say, was responsible for the present difficulty. The public presentations, which were believed likely to bring about a solution, were introduced respectively by the president of the Board of Trade and the president of the Trades and Labor Council.

STOWAWAYS TO HAVE HEARINGS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ellis Island Immigration Station has received an order from the Secretary of Labor giving all stowaways arriving in the three-mile limit a hearing before a board of special inquiry, and the right of appeal. This revives the regulation under which they have been kept aboard and deported.

BONUS BOARD ORGANIZED

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The state bonus board recently appointed

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

AGRICULTURE

ARTICLES

BOOKS

CLOTHING

DRUGS

FOOTWEAR

GENERAL TRADE

HOUSEHOLD

INDUSTRIAL

JOBS

LABOR

MANUFACTURES

MATERIALS

MINING

MOVIES

OFFICES

PETROLEUM

PLANTATION

RENTALS

SHIPMENTS

SHIPMENTS</h

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

ENGLAND

LONDON—Continued
MAUDES
CORNER OF PARK LANE
MARBLE ARCH, W.
Restaurant, Cafe,
Luncheons, Dinners, Suppers.
Chocolate.

GRAND RESTAURANT
No Finer Cafe in London.
Also at
12, MARBLE ARCH, W.
Open on Sundays.

PARKSIDE CAFE
Lunches, Dinners, Light Refreshments
Open from 10 until 9 daily, including Sundays
28, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

Board and Residence
(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)
HAMPTON—Resident board residence, near
Bush and Tube, quiet road; now vacant; large
detached house, roomy, lawns, tennis and croquet
Court, 9 & 11, Belgrave Grove, N. W. 3

NORFOLK HOUSE
20 Bedford Place. Large pleasant rooms, good
food, constant hot water, comfortable Tel. City 7800.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL, excellent
position, West End. Terms, reasonable. Busines
Park, Paddington, tubes. Metro. and buses;
night, weekend, daily, carfare included.
Very clean, spacious, well-kept, very clean.
Gas free; excellent cuisine; personal supervision;
French spoken. Phone Fadd. 2666.

HIGH CLARS Boarding House, Excellent
Cuisine. 20, Grosvenor Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Phone: 4205 Park

TUBE AND MET. NOTTING HILL GATE
LADIES RESIDENTIAL CLUB
for students working or vegetating
Bed and Breakfast, from 16/6 weekly.
One night, 7/6. MRS. SIMMONS, 10, Stanley
Gardens, Kensington High St., N. W. 4.

WANTED—LADIES' LINGERIE
for working
Gentlemen's Golders Green, N. W. 4, close to
Tube. Bed sitting rooms, with gas fire, and
own meters. Sleeps, wash, etc. Moderate
rents, terms moderate. Address
SECRETARY, Westward Road, Golders Green,
London, Eng.

Wanted

WANTED—Ladys' household house, competing 8 or 10
pounds, in Kensington, Knightsbridge, W. 8.
The Christian Science Monitor, Amherley
House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

WANTED—First class craft teachers. Write
H. G. D. 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 2.

BUSINESS premises wanted for commercial
school or around London. A-98. The Christian
Science Monitor, Amherley House, Norfolk St.,
London.

WANTED—Unfr. Sat. self-contained, 2 bed-
rooms, 1 bath, ref. 1st floor. Shepherd's
Bush or Notting Hill; moderate to reasonable
rent. M.R. CUMBERLEGE, 16 Addison Ave., W. 11.

Post Wanted

EXPERIENCED governess free Sept.; specially
suited in preparing boys for school; will
subject to ref. £100. The Christian
Science Monitor, Amherley House.

MANCHESTER
Walter Yorke
INSURANCE BROKER
61, Bridgewater Road, Walkden, Manchester
Telephone 85 Walkden.

DINGEYS
FRUIT and FLOWERS
71-75 PICCADILLY and
FIVE OTHER BRANCHES IN
MANCHESTER

Margaret de Maine Collins
184 Oxford Rd., Manchester
High-Class Day and Evening Gowns
individually made & a Specialty

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
22, Spring Gardens, Manchester
Opposite Park (Bank).
Styleably cut clothes, reasonable prices.
Tel. City 8174

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
All subjects taught in English, including
individual instruction to each pupil; separate
room for ladies; prospectus post free.
5, Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng-
land

Warming & Ventilating!

Drying!

Dust & Steam Removing!

Fans!

SUTCLIFFE VENTILATING
& DRYING CO., LTD.

Cathedral Gates, Manchester.

W. H. RATCLIFFE & CO.
House and Church Decorators

58, Manchester Rd., Walkden, Manchester
Signs—Decorative Schemes—Consultations

BRENTAUX & CLELAND
Coal Factors & Merchants

MANCHESTER: 10, Dowsing St.,

Telephone 4412.

GALFORD: Orrell Lane, Coal Depot.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING FOR GENTLEWOMEN
Miss WILKINSON, 55, CROSS ST., Manchester.

Proprietary

NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON
Noted House for Exclusive
& Reliable Ladies' Wear

Moderate Prices.

J. W. ROCKHEY, Ltd.

NEWTON ABBOT, Devon.

40 & 42, QUEEN ST.

NORFOLK

GENERAL wanted: unfurnished rooms
to let April HERBERT, 8, West Street, Camber-

Herbert's New Restaurant and Cafe, 8,
West Street, Camber. Also Turntable bed-

rooms.

NORTHUMBERLAND
Cleaning & Dyeing

returned in 7 days.

SEND GOODS
to

BRADBURN, DYERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

ENGLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued
Ward's Vi-Clothing Co.
Clothiers and Outfitters

Attache and Suit Cases and Trunks

Two of BIGG MARKET

Newcastle-on-Tyne

The Decoy, Tel. 210 Whitley Bay

Also at 7, Cheviot View, Tel. 210 Whitley Bay

TAXIS WM. SLATER & CO.

Newcastle-on-Tyne

Tel. 300 and 349 Central

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

NAPIER HARDWARE, GLASS AND

CHINA MERCHANT

288 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

OXFORD

LOVELY COLORED POSTCARDS OF OXFORD
and its Environs. Printed by A. E. COOK & CO.

JOHN MATTOCK (H. J. ALLEN)
Florist, Frutier, and Greengrocer

288 Whiteman Street, Oxford

GOOD Housemade Lingerie, Supper

LUCK 50, Cornmarket (over Bowell's).

PAIGNTON

BROWN'S DAIRY SANDER RD., PAIGNTON

Devonshire Cream and Butter.

GILES & SON, PAIGNTON

Hand Sewn Repairs & Specialty

E. TUCKER

Cut Flowers, Vegetables, Floral Designs

11, Cowes Street, Paignton, Devon

GEALE & PRESTON, PAIGNTON

Bootmaker

Hand Sewn Repairs & Specialty

E. & A. W. COUCH

16, Palace Avenue, Paignton, S. Devon.

Ladies' Outfitters, Gent's Tailoring, etc.

Jumpers, Sports-Coats, Underclothing, etc.

Robes, Blouses, Sports Coats, Hats, Ties, Collars,

Hosiery, etc.

PLYMOUTH

LARONT

Milliner and Spirella Corsetiere

60, Old Town Street, Plymouth

When

You want anything to wear

that is new and fashionable

or anything for your home

that is reliable and artistic

Get it at

POPHAMS

BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH

Phone 803.

DELICIOUS SOLLEY,
CHOCOLATES 67 Ebrington St.

CANDIES Plymouth

PORTRSMOUTH

Rowe & Edmonds, Ltd.

Tailors for Women and Men

BEST GOODS BEST SERVICE

55, Palmerston Rd. and

3, Clarendon Road, Southgate.

COASBY & CO. LTD. PRINTERS

5, St. James Rd.

ROCHDALE

DUGGLE & TAYLOR

Purchase All Kinds of Clothing

Guys' Business Suits

Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.

Boots and Shoes.

Best value given. Price on approval.

TURKISH ST., ROCHDALE

SHEFFIELD

For Good Style and Best Value Try

HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd.

The City Tailors

10 PINSTONE ST.

SHEFFIELD

TORQUAY

THE GREEN CAFE

Torquay St., Torquay

Quality, Cleanliness, Convenience.

G. E. & F. FRIDMAN

39, Torquay St., Torquay

Kodak Photo Developed.

PRIDHAM & SONS

(Established 1880)

Goldsmiths, Jewellers,

Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc.

SPECIALTY:

Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets

9, THE GRAND

PRIVATE HOTEL—Splendid position facing

the sea. 5 bedrooms of ground

floor; excellent cuisine. Under personal super-

vision. Terms from 4 guineas. MRS. O. GRAY

KENNAWAY, South Hill House, Torquay.

WORCESTER

High Class Confectionery

Arthur A. Evans & Co.

24, Broad St.

IRELAND

DUBLIN

WHITESIDE

SOUTH CITY MARKET, DUBLIN

Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions.

Special Terms for Country Orders.

Tel. 2212, Dublin 1212.

BOOKSELLERS

M. CALDWELL AND SON

9, South Frederick Street, DUBLIN

CHINA AND GLASS

J. FRANK ATKINSON, Specialist

56, Dame Street, DUBLIN

EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd.

GERM RINGS

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ENRIQUE BORRÁS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Enrique Borrás, by the acclamatory consent of Castile and Catalonia, of Madrid and Barcelona, is prominent in certain special ways, and Spain being a country for parties and factions in dramatic affairs as well as political, there is a community who would place Enrique Borrás in the highest place. The opposition would urge that he has paid too little homage to the classical and is too well satisfied with modern drama and even occasionally with melodrama. Classical values are so high in Spain that the opposition would score here, yet it would be defeated on the point of the sound service that Borrás has done to the modern Spanish drama and the writers thereof. It was to question him upon these and other matters pertinent to his present situation that a friend, an observer of Spanish drama, undertook the tortuous and difficult penetration of the corridors of the Teatro Centro and surprised the hero of half an hour ahead among the preliminary embellishments of his make-up.

"I am at work," said the friend, "upon a line of thought and an explanation that have led me."

"And indeed in a few minutes I also," interrupted Borrás, "shall be employed upon a line of action and development that leads on, as you have perceived, to a stranger case than Pedro Muñoz Seca has been in the way of devising, a most melancholy case. But what I wish to say is that you must meet me next at Barcelona; see, here is the address, mine. I must have you at Barcelona, for there are friends and excellent company, and there is something that must be shown you. I am attached to Barcelona. But why should I not be so, when it was near to that city I was born, and I am Catalanian? And, yes, it was in Catalonia that I played first upon a stage, when I was 16, and leading actor in the principal part at that, and at short notice, eh?"

"It was a case of an amateur dramatic company, and the chief of it being unable at almost the last moment to take up his part, it was, because of my youthful reputation as a reciter of verse, offered to me. The play was 'Las joyas de Rosario' by Seraf Pitarra, and, making quite a success of it, the manager of the Teatro de Novedades asked me if I would care to take up the theater as my work in life. Once before I had rejected the idea, but now I accepted, yet the affair of engagement nearly failed, because in the office of the impresario I refused to give a specimen of my elocutionary powers.

"This would not be fair," said I, "for the public should be arbiter. If you judge me now and badly, the public may never have its opportunity. Other managers would say on my appealing to them, 'Oh, Totau knows his business and he refused you. So Totau was a reasonable and sensible man.'

"He responded, 'Well, that is fair; the public shall judge you, and upon their judgment we will determine as to the engagement and the contract.' The public did not know when I made my début a few days later in 'Jaime IV' or 'La Campana de la Almudaina' that I was, as it were, playing for my theatrical life! At the end of the first act the contract was signed.

"So why should I not love Barcelona? But, stay, for the pleasure of playing, the joy of my work, I love Madrid the more, and must say so. You see how I favor it, with its permission and its kind inducement. Now and here it is all Castilian with me, but, as you perceive, my native idiom was the Catalonian and I played in it."

This is the way of Borrás in private and semi-private. He divines thoughts and talks with enormous vivacity, and all the time he accompanies every idea, almost sentence and phrase, with some specially suitable facial expression and other gestures, for in all Spain there is no such master of this expression as Enrique Borrás. See him in his distress as Laurencio, then in the grand severity of the alcáide in "El alacade de Zalamea," which is by way of being his favorite part, or as Don Juan in "Tenorio," which every actor of pretensions must play in Madrid or elsewhere at least once a year, or in various other parts of strange diversity.

Not only are his expressions extraordinarily intense, but some of their accompaniments are unusual, Borrás having special gifts at his command. He can shed tears at will, and there are parts in which his countenance has blanched at suitable moments. Questioned upon these remarkable achievements, he states that it seems little to him. It was upon a matter of methods and accomplishments that the special inquiry of the evening was being made, and, after such interruptions, it was again persisted.

"I am at work," said the friend, "upon a line of thought and explanation that have led me to ask you about your powers of memory, which in the case of your chief Spanish actors seem to be most remarkable, and somewhat inexplicable, too, since one does not find the Spanish people or even their intellectuals more remarkable on this particular point of memory than the people of other countries. Some strange instances have just been brought to my notice, and I seek your support of the case, perhaps."

"For me," answered Enrique Borrás, "I could play any one of 60 parts at a moment's notice—or without it—and I think I should be tolerably good perfect in all of them. I could do without the prompt box which, you say, figures far too prominently on the Spanish stage, and have thought to dispense with it at times, but it is not fair to the others. Remember the long reper-

tory that the Spanish companies play. This capacity for remembering parts is a necessity. In that is all. Necessity is served. Truly I have a most retentive memory in this matter; but yet, strangely, I have a poor one for music and other things. It is a specialization. It takes me a month at least to learn and study a part, but after that I never forget it, not a word. In truth, I think I have a hundred parts at my disposal."

The conversation turned inevitably to the recent collaboration of Borrás with Margarita Xirgu. The collaboration failed and many regretted and wondered why. It was so brilliant, so wonderful. "But you see," said Enrique Borrás, "there were two of us. Two chiefs like this are rarely successful in such partnerships. Two dominating personalities; it is too much. Margarita must be Margarita and I myself. There is collaboration; there is also competition—and opposition. It is difficult. But also there are other prime considerations. There is the lower but not unessential one, the material profit. Together we take but one audience instead of two. We divide and each has a half instead of a whole. Then we go our own separate ways and each takes a whole again. It is both art and business."

If, as some say, Borrás gives somewhat too little of the classical, he longs for Shakespeare. He has played Othello for 30 nights, and desires to assume other Shakespearean parts. What do you think will suit me best?" he asks, and when the friend murmurs Macbeth he catches instantly on the name exclaiming, "That is just what I have been thinking, but I also wish to be Coriolanus, for that part attracts me strangely." He meditates tours soon to Cuba, United States, and has hopes, too, of visiting England.

WALTER HAMPDEN REVIVES "MACBETH"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Shakespeare's "Macbeth" is presented at the Broadway Theatre, New York City, by Walter Hampden's company, beginning April 19, 1921. The cast:

Duncan, King of Scotland. Allen Thomas

Malcolm. Ernest Ross

Donald班. Roy Burchett

Macduff. William Sauter

Lennox. J. Harry Irving

Ross. Arthur Fox

Menteith. Richard Abbott

Flanean. Le Roi Operai

Sidwell's Son. Allen Thomas

Richard. Highley

Son of Macduff. Sara Hadan

Doctor. William Sauter

Sergeant. P. J. Kelly

Porter. William Hamblin

First Murderer. Edwin Cushman

Second Murderer. Richard Highley

Lady Macbeth. Mary Hall

Lady Macduff. Netta Sunderland

Gentlewoman. Elsie Herdon Kearns

First Witch. Le Roi Operai

Second Witch. Elsie Herdon Kearns

Third Witch. Hannah Clark

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Hampden seems to have increased in physical stature since he began his independent career, not long ago, as a Shakespearean actor, playing the title part in "Hamlet." For in the guise of the Thane of Cawdor and the King of Scotland, he towers head and shoulders, apparently, above the Hampden who wore the black vesture of the melancholy Prince of Denmark. But the question of his height and bearing aside, he has certainly grown in vocal sonority and in tragic impetuosity. He has also developed in power as a theater manager and a stage director. For not only does he himself stand forth an artist of larger and easier command and of more persuasive authority than formerly, but further than that, the individual members of his company disclose a firm schooling in their roles than they used to, and the whole troupe has reached a standard of coordinated performance far beyond anything it ever succeeded in laying hold of in the old days.

The present revival follows one with Lionel Barrymore as Macbeth which failed to strike the popular fancy. Perhaps the new one will not hold the public long enough to make a run, but it has evidently impressed the town favorably, to say the least. This revival is more in accord with tradition than acting that was that in which Mr. Barrymore figured, and yet it is not without novel aspects in point of scenic method. The performers all impersonate their characters the best they know how, and no subordination of secondary parts for the benefit of major ones is countenanced. But except for the want of purely freakish stage contrivances, Mr. Hampden is almost as modern in his pictorial scheme as was the manager of the Barrymore production. He consistently uses a winding flight of steps against a wall, with a door at the first landing, facing out, and a hallway at the top landing, to represent the castle scenes. Otherwise, the background is regularly a simple drapery. The witch scene is realistic, if that be the right word; or at all events is explicit. The curtain is clearly in evidence and a conventional trap-door device is employed in the episode of the apparitions.

Mr. Hampden begins his impersonation of Macbeth in quiet mood and gradually broadens and intensifies it to the end, in the manner of a musical crescendo. Miss Hall, on the contrary, starts her impersonation in which a man "marries money" and gradually lets it down, until in the sleep-walking scene she is merely meditative. The contrast of the two treatments is extraordinarily effective and tends at once to bring out the humanity of the characters and to make the tragic course of the narrative look logical and probable.

While the fundamental idea is good

'BULLDOG DRUMMOND' WYNNDHAM'S, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Bulldog Drummond," by "Sapper," at Wyndham's Theater, London. The cast: Capt. Hugh Drummond. Gerald du Maurier Algy Longworth. Ronald Squire Peter Darrell. Basil F. Foster Carl Peterson. Alfred Drayton James Handley. George Brandom Silas Hocking. William Boyd Davis Denny. Lichfield Owen Derbyshire. Alfred Ayre Marwick. H. W. Furness Brownlow. Guy Fletcher Attwells.

Felix Seal. Brian Ervine. H. Jack Irma Peters. Dorothy Overend Phyllis Benten.

London, England—Mr. Gerald du Maurier having attained so high a position among modern actors, some of his more serious admirers will think it rather a pity that he should descend to such stuff as "Bulldog Drummond" is made of; yet, after all, every one likes an occasional change of work, and we have no doubt that desire for a holiday of sorts was in part the motive that impelled him to put on what he himself described in a neat little first-night speech, as a "thick-ear" play. Another motive, perhaps may have been a wish to sound his audiences upon this revival of melodrama in West London, that some prophets foretell, as having been inaugurated by Mr. Norman McKinnel at the Comedy.

That at Wyndham's, however, proved to be much more out-and-out business than is the drama at the other house. "Sapper" does not compromise, as Mr. Besier does. His hero, Capt. Hugh Drummond, deciding that life has lost its savor, and that these piping times of peace are unworthy a man of courage and imagination, inserts in the agony column of The Times a paragraph to the effect that a "debonair" officer, finding peace incredibly tedious, would welcome diversion. . . . Excitement essential . . . etc.

This pathetic appeal brings straightway to his fiat a young lady, one Phyllis Benten, to inform him that if he wants a real adventure he can probably find it at a certain mysterious house next door to her uncle's at Godalming. To that delightful little country town, mentally associated for most Londoners with nothing more adventurous than summer holidays among Surrey hills, he accompanied the lady, and proceeds at once to investigate the true nature of Dr. Lexington's "Nursing Home." He has not long to wait for adventures. They come at once, thick and fast, and are of the most thrilling and lurid variety known to melodramatists, including all the paraphernalia of mischief, and so continuing through four acts; at the close of which the chief offender is arrested by detectives. Supposing, of course, that tardy justice is at length to be done, we await the dénouement, only to discover instead that these Scotland Yard emissaries are in fact the miscreant's own servants in disguise, who get clear away with their master before the curtain falls. This departure from accepted tradition confirms our opinion that Mr. du Maurier and his author are playing a little joke upon us, and would return laugh for laugh; for, be it noted, whereas the pit and gallery laughed and applauded in turn or altogether, the stalls only laughed, without any concern at all as to whether they were doing so at the right place or the wrong one.

Such stuff as this is always comparatively easy to play, provided that the company will give themselves with abandon to their task, which at Wyndham's they certainly did. Mr. du Maurier has not much exacting work to get through, but the ease, certainty, naturalness, and finish that are the characteristics of his manner enabled him convincingly to assume imperturbable intrepidity before the pistol muzzle and other machines of destruction with which he was many times vainly confronted. Mr. Alfred Drayton and Mr. Gilbert Hare as the villains—especially the latter, a most suave and audacious scoundrel—were able to lend semblance of probability to utterly improbable situations, and Mr. Ronald Squire and Mr. Basil Foster, as the bulldog's two friends, gave us some touches of comedy, this time intentional. The two ladies of the cast—Miss Emily Brooke and Miss Dorothy Overend—as fair heroine, and red-headed adventuress in green, were in every sense fully equal to their occasions.

PASADENA PRIZE PLAY PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Peter" by Marian Wightman; direction Gilmore Brown; presented by the Pasadena Community Players, Pasadena, Calif.

PASADENA, California—With the initial presentation of "Peter," by Marian Wightman, which won the recent play contest held under the joint auspices of the local chapter of the Drama League of America and the Pasadena Community Players, both organizations feel pleased with the final outcome of the competition. Sixty manuscripts were received, of which 18 were full-length plays. The three judges—Montague Glass, Alice C. D. Riley and Prof. G. B. MacMinn—were unanimous in their opinion that "Peter" was the best long play.

It is a whimsical comedy of present-day American life, with a novel variation of the hackneyed situation in which a man "marries money" and gradually lets it down, until in the sleep-walking scene she is merely meditative. The contrast of the two treatments is extraordinarily effective and tends at once to bring out the humanity of the characters and to make the tragic course of the narrative look logical and probable.

"For me," answered Enrique Borrás,

"I could play any one of 60 parts at a moment's notice—or without it—and I think I should be tolerably good perfect in all of them. I could do without the prompt box which, you say, figures far too prominently on the Spanish stage, and have thought to dispense with it at times, but it is not fair to the others. Remember the long reper-

toitory that the Spanish companies play.

A moment withdrawing the mind from the action.

The second play, "Urashima," a dramatized version of the ancient legend of the fisherman and the turtle, given in Japanese, offered unlimited opportunities to both artist and actor.

The play opens upon the shores of Suminoe some 1500 years ago, where two children, singing an ancient song now sung in the kindergartens of Japan, find a tortoise and turn it loose to tease it. A kind fisherman, Urashima, who, with his gourd, his basket and fishing rod, and seeing the children, rescues the tortoise, quenches its thirst, and sends it back into the sea. Miss Takizawa played the part of the little boy with the same gay abandon which characterized her melon thief, and Miss Yuko Domoto of Oakland, California, made an altogether charming little sister with her softly gleaming dark hair and white face, her dark kimono with its great splashes of white, and the bright red obi about her waist.

Miss Wightman in her character delineation has achieved a series of balanced human contrasts that would be a credit to a seasoned dramatist.

Peter is played with a dignified restraint by Gerald Pringle, while Mrs. Clinton C. Clarke, as Mary, the flighty wife, proves an excellent foil. Her character is nicely developed. Interesting bits are played by William E. Reis Jr., Dorothy Finer, L. E. Estes, Mrs. James Howard, and Leslie I. Hood.

One of the most satisfying things about the whole undertaking is the fact that a non-professional group has proved it can successfully launch a new play by a local writer and that the Pasadena home-folks are broad enough to recognize its merits and support them.

Time and again the Pasadena Community Players have proved that the term amateur as applied to them does not mean crude, but rather one who loves the love of it rather than as a business.

In the contest referred to at the beginning, the best one-act play was

"Where Shall Adelaid Go?" by Francis M. Livingston, of Santa Barbara. This will be produced by the Pasadena Community Players as a curtain raiser to Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," which starts May 12.

JAPANESE PLAYS AT WELLESLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts—Two plays were presented by the four Japanese students at Wellesley College recently in the interests of the college endowment fund. The actors were the Japanese students themselves, the plays being presented under the direction of Miss Kikue Ide, a junior, of Minakuchi, Shiga Ken, Japan. The scenery and costumes were designed and made by Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa of Boston. The music was specially arranged for these plays by Jiro Hiraoka, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

To this little group, with four other students, who contributed in minor ways, those who saw these plays will be grateful for a quickened sense, not of the intensity, but of the gravity and beauty of Japanese art.

Neither of these plays was tragic. The first, "The Melon Thief," a Japanese interlude, presented in English, had the interest of a historical type.

Played between the Nō dramas, the interlude has certain definite connotations of its own. It is presented without scenery, appealing deliberately to the imagination of the audience. It is a sort of comic, mock-heroic in its nature. Naively each actor announces himself—his identity, his thoughts, his feelings. In these ways the Japanese interlude is not unlike the English medieval play of the same genus.

"I am King Alfred, and this here is my bride," the old play of St. George begins, and so the owner of the garden

is played between the Nō dramas, the interlude of the hedgehog and the Goddess, which had the rhythm, if not the form, of a high ceremonial rite. All was grace and reserve, all poise and harmony—color and movement and feeling fused into a satisfying effect that seemed not far from perfection.

It is not difficult to follow the action of the play—the owner of the melon patch driving in his imaginary stakes with a ton ton, and drawing around and tying up his bamboo fence. It is a realistic scarecrow which he sets up as a protector against birds and beasts, with its covering of thatch, and it is pleasant to learn that even on a rainy day in Japan half its inhabitants may be seen moving about under just such thatch.

Indeed the little melon thief takes the scarecrow for a man when first he started gaze falls upon it, and he abases himself before it.

"How indignant I am!" he storms, when he discovers his mistake, and tramples the melon vines in high dudgeon. Miss Matsuo Takizawa of Utsunomiya, Japan, made a delightfully impish melon thief, and played with high zest the game of the miscreant and the demon with the "wonderfully well done scarecrow" of her second visit to the melon patch, which was in reality none but the owner of the garden ill concealed beneath the thatch. It is a deserving miscreant who deliberately puts himself at the mercy of the scarecrow demon.

"I have done a foolish thing," he wails, and we must all agree as the owner of the garden labors him with the "yon rod" of bamboo which the little boy has put into his scarecrow hand and with long strides, punishes him off the stage.

Miss Yoshi Kas

THE HOME FORUM

Quotations of an Essayist

Do you intend to become an essayist, gentle writer? Then learn the art of apt and apposite quotation. Quotations are not more desirable to a stock-broker than they should be to you. Cultivate Bartlett.

To plant in the bare sands of an arid imagination the borrowed flowers of the successful gardeners of literature is to prepare a parrotie that shall please even the critical: For when a man not variously learned comes on a passage that he has himself read in the original setting, his vanity is tickled.

Tickle your reader's vanity often enough, and he is yours and will sound your praises. "A nightingale dies for shame if another bird sings better," but you who are not a nightingale might die for shame if it were not for the singing of that large chorus of English birds that make your songs possible. "Homer himself must beg if he wants means," and if Homer begs, who are you that says "to beg I am ashamed"? See only that you beg at the right gates, and you shall enjoy a borrowed richness that in the minds of many passes for a home-made garment of great value.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed," and others quoted. "Reading maketh a full man," not only that, but "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and he who has read much and remembered much can write well.

"Discretion of speech is more than eloquence" and the most discreet man is the man who knows where to borrow to advantage. There be those who write original essays of which the best that may be said is, "It is his own." Better far the essay that glitters and sparkles with a thousand gemstones filched from the world's great lapidaries.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," but it does not follow that every postal card contains an epigram. The safest way to insure wit in your essay is to pick it where you find it, and ten chances to one that will not be in your own brain. Better the wit of others than no wit at all—which might be a proverb, but is not.

Shakespeare has well said, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." If this but applied to your essay, O writer! what an excellent thing it would be! Again, with the bard, you say, "I must become a borrower," and you walk down the pleasant gardens, plucking here and there a flower of fancy until your little essay stuns the eye with color. "Her richness!"

Nothing that you can say but has been well said before; therefore quote it, fusing it, if you will, with your poor thought to decrystallize it and make it seem a new thing.

"Here are a few of the unpleasant's:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for reproduction of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise to this paper and also the local news publications herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at Post Office as Second-class matter in the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

PREPARE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$4.50
Three Months... \$2.50 One Month... 75c
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is an organ of Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who now desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

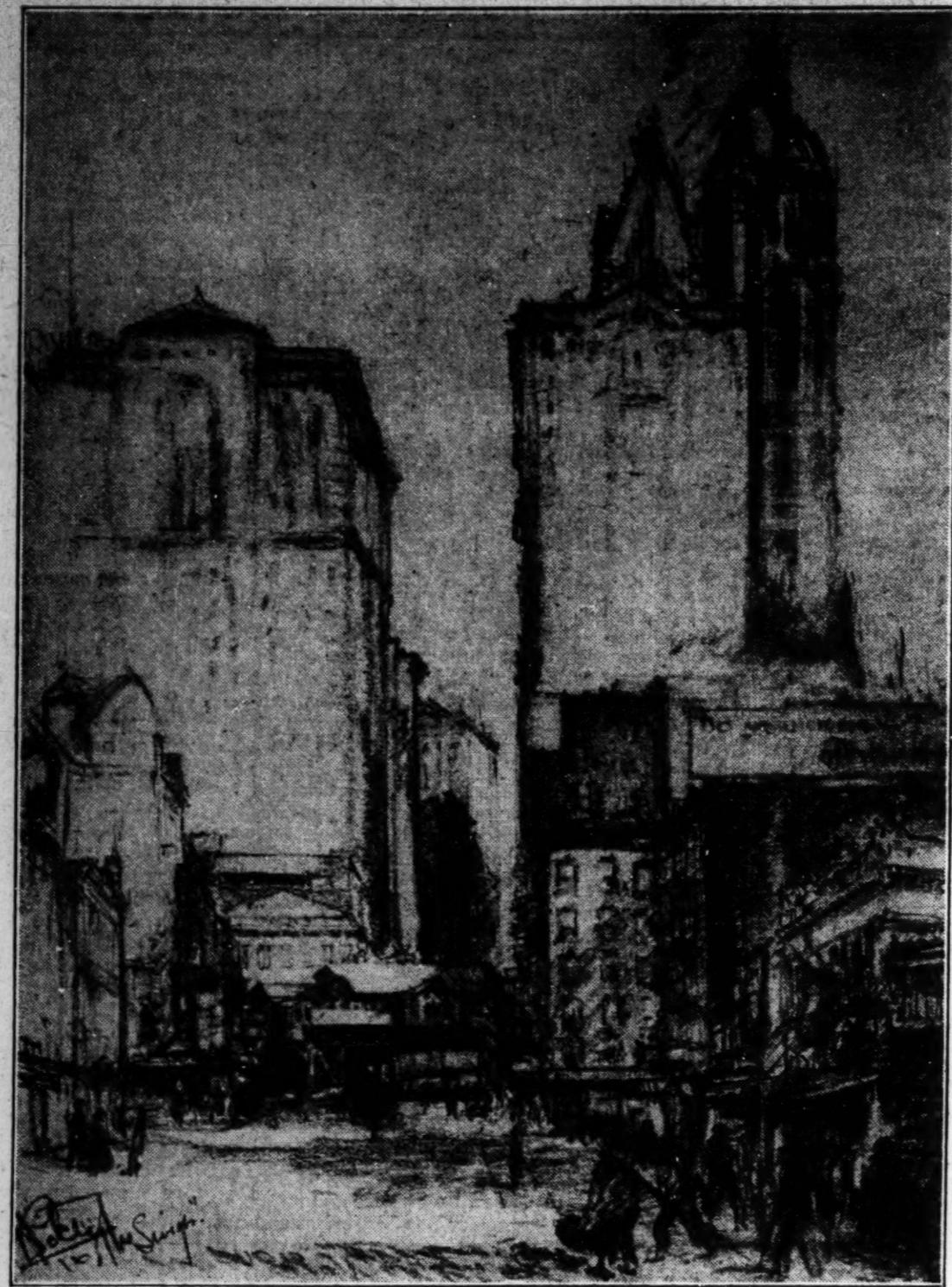
NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1408 McCormick Building, 152 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 102 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
NEW ZEALAND: Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1558 McCormick Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg., San Antonio, 335 Guadalupe St., Los Angeles, 1107 Spring Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Ambrose House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U.S.A.

Soe publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
Christian Science Quarterly,
The Herald of Christian Science,
Le Herald de la Science Chrétienne,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Singer Tower, New York

words that ever blotted paper." Do not use them then. Make your essay light, graceful, full of the whipped cream of human kindness.

"Silence is the perfect herald of joy," says Will again, but had he kept silence, what joy the Anglo-Saxon race had missed, and how weak in quotation had been thy essay! Has not this same Shakespeare said, "What's mine is yours"? Therefore, do not scruple to take it if it will "make light where darkness reigned."

"Who would write well must first have loved." There you are. It is not "nominated in the bond" what you must have loved; therefore it may as well be books as any other thing. You have loved books, you have gathered them of their honey; now let it drop from off your stylus and sweeten this essay over which you labor.

A sixteenth-century writer says, "They laid their lean books with the fat of others' works." There you have an old precedent, so fear not. You are in good company. You do but take what others have taken before. Quote you never so well, you do but quote, and it may be that he from whom you quote lifted his thought from a richer than he. It is well said that "a dwarf standing on the shoulders of a giant" may see further than a giant himself; and if he can see further it stands to reason that he can be seen further. Your borrowed plumes will make you a marked man; that is, one who is "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested."

"We can say nothing but what hath been said." Why attempt the impossible, then? "I would help others out of a fellow-feeling." I dare say that there were mornings when John Milton said: "I had rather than forty shillings I had never begun 'Paradise Lost.' I have keyed it so high that it splits my throat to sing it."

Emerson says, "The passages of Shakespeare that we most prize were never quoted until this century." Do you not see that it was not what Shakespeare himself said that men valued? It was not until his jewels flashed in other men's bosoms that we perceived their luster. Therefore quote, for in so doing you will be rendering the bard a service.

Some one has said, "He that I am reading seems always to have the most force." Remember that, O gentle essayist! Do not scruple to help thyself, and having done so, to "take thy pen and write down quickly."

"It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright," but thanks to your incursions into the fields of literature, your bag is full. Let it stand—Charles Battell Loomis in "I've Been Thinking."

The Mountains Change Not

We change our point of view, but the mountains themselves change not. Whatever face they turn to us, whatever their appearance, it is always one of beauty. They are mere breaks in the crust—crushings of the earth-shell—and by the same reckoning color is a mere break in the beam of light, but what a wonder work each of them use of their own glorious language, spreads before us!—John C. Van Dyke, and his classic idiom fell upon un-

Government by Divine Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I will be recalled that when the Pharisees sent some of their disciples to Christ Jesus, so that "they might entangle him in his talk," the question upon which they hoped to trap him was: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?" They hoped that, in declaring his allegiance to God, he would disclaim loyalty to their imperial master. Jesus showed his full recognition of the importance of their question, and of their underlying motive in asking it, in what followed, for he said: "Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?" He knew that while, as a good citizen, he had to acknowledge his allegiance to the government at Rome, this in no wise prevented his rendering unto God the things that are God's. The Master Metaphysician knew enough of Principle and its eternal idea, man, to understand that his was not, in the least, a divided allegiance. While ready to pay tribute to man, he was discharging his civic duty in obeying the law of the land, yet he recognized more than anybody else who ever trod this planet, that God, the divine Mind, is the one government, and hence the one source of real authority.

And when, in the streets of Capernaum, Jesus met the centurion whose servant was "sick, and ready to die," this soldier, pagan though he was, discerned at once that while he, himself, was "a man set under authority," whose word was law to those under his command, yet stood before him, a stranger, possessed with a sublime meekness and humility, who was exercising a higher authority, which could restore his servant to him whole. Little wonder, therefore, that the Master should have rejoiced in seeing this Roman soldier awakened to perceive the existence and power of the divine government and its availability in the present emergency, declaring that he had not found so "great faith, no, not in Israel." The authority under which the sick were healed and the dead raised was ordained under the government of the one Ruler of all the earth, divine Love or Spirit.

Now, according to the teachings of Christian Science, it is precisely the same today, as it was in the first century: we must render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's. For in her Communion Address in 1898, Mary Baker Eddy uttered these words, published in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 128: "God is everywhere. No crown nor sceptre nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding"; and almost immediately following we read: "Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land; and, following the commands of the Master, they go into all the world, preaching the gospel and healing the sick." By this it will be seen that Mrs. Eddy plainly teaches unvarying adherence to the individual's loftiest ideals, his highest concept of God and the divine law, yet she insistently declares, at the same time, that Christian Scientists should render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, that they must be true to established government and obey the laws of the land.

So when, in the march of progress, as one's understanding broadens and the government, by divine authority, becomes more apparent, through the mighty works of Christian Science, and when one recognizes that, in truth, there is only Spirit and the spiritual creation, for there is no matter, every belief of a lesser power will diminish in human consciousness, until the entire belief ultimately disappears. Until quickened through the regenerating influence of Christian Science healing, humanity fails to realize that the whole course of discord and disaster, in human experience, is pursued with bleeding footsteps, because of an inability to discern the falsity of the so-called control of corporeal sense and through yielding to the suggestion of this impostor. As the government and authority of divine Principle become better understood the ignorant and superstitious beliefs in any lesser government will be proportionately repudiated and abandoned. Then

it will be seen that all the so-called material laws, claiming to cause disease, defining its types, its characteristics, and its cure, as well as its course or its classification, are forever dissolved in the universal solvent of the divine understanding. For, in reality, there is no disease, there is no matter to be sick, and no mortal mind to conceive, entertain, or perpetuate it. Christian Science declares and demonstrates that all is divine Mind, Spirit, and its complete harmonious universe of perfect ideas, man. The more clearly this verity is perceived, the more exalted becomes all human activity. The belief in the government of mortal mind, through its so-called laws, is replaced by the Christ understanding of the government of divine Mind, Principle, forever manifested through the ceaseless activity of perfect ideas.

And as this great truth concerning the government by divine Principle becomes more firmly grasped, the divine sonship of man will be better understood, until man finds himself self-governed. He will see that this only selfhood is eternally the reflection of the divine Mind, as idea, and subject to no claims of any lesser government. "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence," we read under the marginal heading, "Proper self-government in Science and Health, on page 106," and Mrs. Eddy adds: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

This understanding of infinite Mind as the only government is the law of liberation from all the ills of the flesh, for one becomes awakened into seeing man in his true light, perfect, and forever dwelling in the divine consciousness. For man is, throughout eternity, the son of God, the image and likeness of divine Life, Truth, and Love, ever maintaining his true identity in that likeness. Man was never born in matter, never lived after the flesh, and never died. This is the true light that cometh into the world, forever removing the darkness of material beliefs, and revealing heaven as it really is. For, heaven is not a locality but a state of consciousness, and is so defined in the Christian Science textbook, on page 587, "Heaven-Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

ernment. "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence," we read under the marginal heading, "Proper self-government in Science and Health, on page 106," and Mrs. Eddy adds: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

This understanding of infinite Mind as the only government is the law of liberation from all the ills of the flesh, for one becomes awakened into seeing man in his true light, perfect, and forever dwelling in the divine consciousness. For man is, throughout eternity, the son of God, the image and likeness of divine Life, Truth, and Love, ever maintaining his true identity in that likeness. Man was never born in matter, never lived after the flesh, and never died. This is the true light that cometh into the world, forever removing the darkness of material beliefs, and revealing heaven as it really is. For, heaven is not a locality but a state of consciousness, and is so defined in the Christian Science textbook, on page 587, "Heaven-Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

Let Us Picnic There at Audley Court

The Bull, the Fleece are crammed, and not a room
For love or money. Let us picnic there
At Audley Court.

I spoke, while Audley feast
Hum'd like a hive all round the narrow quay.
To Francis, with a basket on his arm,
Francis just alighted from the boat,
And breathing of the sea. "With all my heart,"

Said Francis. Then we shoulder'd
tho' the swarm.

And round by the stillness of the beach
To where the bay runs up its latest horn.

We left the dying ebb that faintly lip'd

The flat red granite; so by many a sweep

Of meadow smooth from aftermath we reach'd

The griffin-guarded gates, and pass'd thro' all

The pillar'd dusk of sounding sycamores,

And cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge,

With all its casements bedded, and its walls

And chimneys muffed in the leafy vine.

There, on a slope of orchard, Francis laid

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound,

Brought out a dusky loaf that smelt of home.

And, half-cut-down, a panty . . .

. . . and so we sat and eat
And talk'd old matters over; . . .

He sang his song, and I replied with mine:

I found it in a volume, all of songs,
Knock'd down to me, when old Sir Robert's pride.

His books—the more the pity, so I said—

Came to the hammer here in March—and this—

I set the words, and added names I knew, . . .

So sang we each to either, Francis Hale.

The farmer's son, who lived across the bay,

My friend; and I, that having whereabouts,

And in the fallow leisure of my life

A rolling stone of here and everywhere,

Did what I would; but ere the night we rose

And saunter'd home beneath a moon, that just

In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf

Twilights of airy silver, till we reach'd

The limit of the hills; and as we sank

From rock to rock upon the gloomy quay.

The town was hush'd beneath us: lower down

The bay was oily calm; the harbor buoy,

Sole star of phosphorescence in the calm,

With one green sparkle ever and anon

Dipt by itself, and we were glad at heart.

Tennyson.

Spring's Opening Day

A lovely variant of early spring days; not that perfect thing when sun and wind are on the meridian together, with soft warmth and sailing clouds, but a noon of still air, the sun hot upon the face, so that the little ruffling breeze from the south-east which blows and falls once in a minute is none too cool. In the garden-walks the tortoiseshell butterflies got up under my feet, and hovered by sixes and sevens at once on the white carpet of the arabis, where the bees kept up a steady drone. The sky was cloudless, save where low down in the west streaks and streamers of vapor lay all day. The sunlight was broad and pure; every shadow full of vivid color. The mind, which perhaps has need of this semblance of fixed points in the smooth lapse of being, draws the white chalk score under today, as definitely this year's opening day of spring.—"Idler," by John Halsham.

And as this great truth concerning the government by divine Principle becomes more firmly grasped, the divine sonship of man will be better understood, until man finds himself self-governed. He will see that this only selfhood is eternally the reflection of the divine Mind, as idea, and subject to no claims of any lesser government.

The Excellence of Goldsmith

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

"Pittsburgh Plus" and Fair Business

It is a matter of no small moment that the Federal Trade Commission has made formal complaint against the United States Steel Corporation and eleven subsidiary companies charging unlawful methods of carrying on business. For a long time action of this nature has been under consideration by the Commission. It has been urged by users of steel products in the western sections of the country. But action has been hindered by certain doubts of the Commission as to whether it could properly proceed in the matter. Those doubts have now been so far overcome that three out of five members of the board have voted the issuance of the complaint. Their view has overridden that of the two dissenting members, and the majority declaration, therefore, is that the Steel company respondents are using an unfair method of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Commission's Organic Act, and Section 2 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. These sections, in effect, declare that unfair methods of competition are unlawful, and prohibit price discriminations where their effect may be substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly. If the methods complained of are actually contrary to law, as the Commission believes, the importance of this complaint may be readily deduced from the extent of the steel industry in the United States, and its intimate relationship to countless other industries in which steel is a vital factor, notably all kinds of building and construction. But the complaint has even a broader significance. While the methods with which it undertakes to deal are those of the steel industry, they are asserted to be common to many of the other basic industries of the country. Thus the effect of the Trade Commission's complaint will be to bring up, for review by the courts, a method of procedure which, while now generally accepted by big business in the United States, is challenged as unfair and harmful to the consumers who are dependent upon big business for their means of carrying on.

It appears that the legality of the Steel Corporation's methods turns largely upon a matter of price-fixing. By the arrangement or influence of the United States Steel Corporation, users of all steel products, except rails, no matter where or by whom these products are made, are required to pay the price "free on board" Pittsburgh, plus an amount equivalent to the freight between Pittsburgh and the place where the steel is used. Steel products, in any other city than Pittsburgh, even if they be destined for use within a block or two of a steel plant, must yet pay this "Pittsburgh plus" price. The excuse offered, apparently, is that there is a greater advantage, for a greater number of people, in such a stabilizing of prices as this method involves than there is in allowing a variety of prices. That the stabilization sought by this method is readily obtainable, becomes evident through Pittsburgh dispatches to New York on the very date of the publication of the Trade Commission's complaint. A significant paragraph from these dispatches was worded like this: "That the steel market is now stabilized throughout, by the recent advances by independents and reductions by the Steel Corporation, is well established. No question is raised that a buyer seeking to make a purchase at this time would have to pay the regular prices." The same dispatches intimate that the independents might begin cutting prices before very long; but that their action in this respect would depend upon whether their loss would be less by cutting prices than by refraining from cutting and thereby losing business. That these independents are, however, somewhat at the mercy of the Steel Corporation was implied by the accompanying statement that the Steel Corporation is rather differently situated from the independents, since its control of many plants allows it to economize by closing some at the same time that it continues to operate others.

The Steel Corporation has until May 31 for making formal answer to the complaint. In the meantime the action of the Federal Trade Commission is recalling to public attention the findings of the United States Supreme Court, a year ago, against dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. That suit was brought on the assumption that the Steel Corporation was engaged in illegal restraint of trade and the exercise of monopoly. The government contended that "the combination embodied in the corporation unduly restrains competition by its necessary effect and therefore is unlawful regardless of purposes," though it added that a wrongful purpose would aggravate the offense. The majority opinion, of Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter, declined to yield to the contention of the government, and was unable to see that the public interest would be served by the dissolution of the corporation or the separation from it of some of its subsidiaries. The majority felt moreover that such a dissolution would risk an injury to the public interest, and possibly a material disturbance of, and perhaps serious detriment to, the foreign trade. The opinion given at that time makes interesting reading now, in the light of the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission. But no less interesting is the minority opinion of the same court, which was concurred in by Justices Day, Clark, and Pitney. Justices McReynolds and Brandeis held aloof; the former was Attorney-General of the United States when the government's dissolution suit was instituted, and the latter, prior to his appointment to the Supreme Bench, had expressed an opinion to the effect that the Steel Corporation was in effect a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The minority pointed out that, in their view, while complete monopolization of the steel business had not been attained, the combination clearly controlled one-half of the steel business of the country, and under the theory of the Sherman Act

should be dissolved. They held that, if dissolution were effected, instead of one dominating combination with scattered competition there would be competitive conditions throughout the whole trade, which would carry into effect the policy of the law.

Thus it is apparent that even judicial opinion in the United States is not by any means unified on the question of the Steel Corporation and its business methods, unless perhaps on the point that the corporation is actually in a dominating position in its own line of industry. Consequently, a further judicial study of the subject can only be welcomed. The head of the Steel Corporation himself has been quoted as saying that he believes the Trade Commission has jurisdiction in respect to the question now raised, and also that the question is one of the most important that the commissioners have ever had before them or ever will have.

Albania and the Greek Epirotes

THE fact that, for some time past, comparatively little has been heard of Northern Epirus is no indication that the situation in that district has in any way improved. The very reverse is the case. As far back as last November it was pointed out in *The Christian Science Monitor* that Albania was rapidly becoming a rallying ground for the Turk, and that the Albanian Government was intriguing with a horde of Turkish pashas and officers of the Kemalist army, who were organizing the Albanian forces with a view to launching an attack, at some time, against Greece and Serbia. Side by side with these military preparations under Turkish tutelage, a system of widespread persecution of the Christian population was inaugurated, and was steadily and ruthlessly developed, with the truly Turkish object of redressing the balance of population in favor of the Muhammadans. This persecution is still proceeding. Thus, some time ago, the so-called Albanian Government, with the obvious purpose of committing the Greek population of Northern Epirus to a recognition of Albanian rule, proclaimed a general election. The Greeks promptly replied with a complete refusal to attend the polls, and the Albanian Government immediately countered by issuing a declaration to the effect that the Orthodox Greek Epirotes were traitors to Albania, and enjoining upon the military and civil authorities "to arrest all those who abstain from the polls."

Now such an injunction was, of course, obviously incapable of fulfillment. It is quite impossible to imprison a whole population, and the Albanian Government had no thought of attempting it. The declaration clearly intimated, however, to the military and civil authorities that the Albanian Government regarded the Greek Epirotes as traitors, and that the civil and military authorities would do well to treat them as such. That was all that was desired or necessary. The Albanian bands did the rest. They are still active. The latest reports from Northern Epirus indicate a quite deliberate attempt to exterminate the Greek population or to compel the flight of the people into Greek Epirus.

The most shameful aspect of the whole affair is the all too obvious complicity of Italy. The whole drift of Italian policy, in regard to Northern Epirus, has, for some time, been in one direction, namely, that of preventing the consummation of the great Pan-Epirotic hope, reunion with Greece. It was with this end in view that Italy surrendered the control of the Province to the Muhammadan Government at Durazzo, in the December of 1919, and it was with this end in view that she provoked the "war" with Albania, in the summer of last year. Quite recently it has been deliberately stated by the well-known authority on Greek affairs, Leon Maccas, in a memorandum submitted to the League of Nations, that Italy has an understanding with the Albanian Government "to oppose the enforcement of the Treaty of Paris, which awards Northern Epirus to Greece." Albania, in return, promises to reward Italy by surrendering the port of Santi-Quaranta in Northern Epirus for permanent Italian occupation.

To condemn all these actions, however, is not to get to the root of the matter. The burden of blame for the present deplorable situation in Northern Epirus rests, in the first place, upon all the allied and associated powers, and, in the second place, upon the present government in Athens. That it is the considered judgment of the Allies that Northern Epirus shall be annexed to Greece there is no question. Under the treaty signed in Paris, in the January of last year, it was provided that, so soon as a solution had been reached on the Adriatic question, Greece should automatically proceed to occupy Northern Epirus, including Korytza. Some nine months later, the Adriatic question was settled, by the Treaty of Rapallo, but, within a fortnight of that event, came the defeat of Mr. Venizelos in the general election in Greece, his retirement from office, and his withdrawal from the country. Whether or not the great powers would have furthered the realization of the terms of the Paris treaty in regard to Northern Epirus had Mr. Venizelos remained at control it is impossible to say, but, as matters stand at present, nothing has been done, and the Greek Epirotes continue to suffer the outrages and persecutions which they have endured now for so long.

Neither is it possible for the United States to repudiate responsibility for the matter. It is true that the United States is not a party to the treaty and, therefore, theoretically, cannot be held responsible. Still, the moral obligation of the United States to support the claims of Greece are overwhelming. Less than a year ago, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported unanimously in favor of the award of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and the Senate adopted the resolution unanimously. The declaration, moreover, of President Harding on the subject, last October, was entirely unequivocal. "I voted in the Senate and I abide by the expression of sentiment," Mr. Harding declared, "that Thrace, Smyrna, the Twelve Islands, and Northern Epirus, including Korytza, are Greek, and should be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece."

The allied powers may have greater political questions to settle than the Northern Epirus question, but they have no greater or more urgent moral question to settle, and there is very great need that it should be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

The New Foreign Policy

THOSE who have desired, as well as those who have opposed, a reversal of what, for eight years, has been the recognized foreign policy of the United States need have no further doubt as to the program which has been outlined by the Harding Administration. At quite frequent intervals since March 4 there have appeared definite statements of the government's policies in dealing with world affairs. The matters dealt with have been disposed of in a manner which permits of no misunderstanding. It has been made increasingly apparent, as one State Department note has emphasized and confirmed the premise of the preceding documents, that there is to be, even if there has not already been, a return, so far as such a return is possible, to a policy of Americanism.

There is to be no withdrawal from those friendships and beneficent alliances which existed for many years before 1914, but it seems to be quite apparent that the desire is to reestablish such friendly relationships upon the basis which existed prior to the war, rather than to enter into more intimate alliances. It is admitted, of course, that the status quo ante bellum, of which so much was heard in the early days of the war, may never be actually restored. There have been both political and economic upheavals which compel the recognition of new alignments and new relations. But it must appear that it is the intention of President Harding and his advisers to see to it that the United States returns, as nearly as possible, to the beaten path in which it found prosperity and safety. This does not mean isolation in a selfish and self-satisfied sense. Few who, of old, proclaimed their faith in the policies for which Americanism was synonymous felt it necessary to apologize. Some who were prone to complain, at times, that there was a lack of that aggressiveness which they felt a powerful government should manifest, in season and out of season, usually came to the point where they realized that wisdom, fair-dealing, justice, and unselfishness not infrequently caused the mountains of discord to be removed.

But it cannot be said that the declaration of the present and future administrative policy indicates a tendency toward reactionism. It does not indicate reactionism when the plummet comes to rest at the exact perpendicular. Mr. Harding long ago urged an early return to "normalcy." Evidently the construction placed upon his words was somewhat circumscribed. Those who heard and read his declaration believed it referred or applied only to material and economic conditions. Now it seems that he had a broader and larger conception. A return to "normalcy," to his understanding, evidently means a renewed consecration to the traditions and fundamentals of government as Americans understand government. It is not to be forgotten that there is still a great work to be done in restoring the equilibrium of the world, in bringing all the plummets, large and small, to perpendicular, but it is sought to make it equally clear that in this work each nation must do its full part. It is intimated, though not with undue emphasis, that America in no way added to the burdens of the friendly powers by her activity in the war. There is no doubt whatever that, so far as the present administration is concerned, the United States has withdrawn from the forum in which it is sought to correct, by some formula which it is suspected never has been discovered, the economic and political disorders of masses and nations which have no common purposes and no common aims. This is not isolation. It would be vain to suppose that any great nation could set itself up as a thing apart, denying and repelling friendly intercourse. Such has never been the policy of the United States. Such its policy can never be.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater

THE great midland city of England is proud of its Repertory, and justly so, because, while kindred organizations in Manchester and other important cities have surrendered, one by one, to the insistent claims of the box office, Birmingham, without surrendering anything essential, still keeps its flag flying serenely above the little house in Station Road.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater was started on February 15, 1913, as the result of seven or eight years' spade work in the city, undertaken with the purpose of interesting audiences "in what the promoters considered to be plays that were the product not merely of an ability to catch a market, but of earnest conviction about life, and the power to translate this conviction into drama." These promoters were three, Mr. Barry Jackson as proprietor, Mr. John Drinkwater as general manager, and Mr. Bache Matthews as business head; of these the first gave, and gives, wealth as well as great enthusiasm and first-rate ability to an enterprise which he regards himself as holding in trust, until the time that is surely coming, when the people of Birmingham, through their civic authorities, shall lift the honorable responsibility from his shoulders.

Mr. Jackson sent to Germany an architect, who studied there, among other theater designs, that of Kuntzler, at Munich, which was subsequently followed as regards general plan. The result is a compact and cozy little house, simple but quite beautiful, seating comfortably some 450 spectators, from boxes to balcony, whence all can get a good view of the stage. The seats are reasonably priced, but, with accommodation so limited, the good weeks, of course, do no more than pay for the bad ones; and it will be evident that an annual profit is not easily secured, having regard to the non-commercial, though always practical, ideals of the promoters.

The company is not a local one. It was built up originally from among London actors, of whom two only now remain, the vacancies as they occur being still filled from London, though "locals" are always requisitioned for "walking on." The policy adopted is to secure keen men, devoted to their profession, and young enough to be shaped thoroughly to the varied requirements of a theater such as this. The actors' contracts are usually for one year, and salaries are paid up to £15 a week, without deduction for vacations. Thoroughly well the players

earn their money, under the charge of Mr. A. E. Filmer, the stage director, now undertaking work formerly done by Mr. John Drinkwater, who turned from managing toward play-writing after the triumph of "Abraham Lincoln," which broke all Birmingham records by running at the Repertory for seven weeks. Every Repertory play runs ordinarily for about two weeks.

Excepting only such things as stage-armor, all the properties are made in the workshops adjoining the theater, and all the costumes in the theater itself, the general idea being to keep the productions simple, yet always beautiful, and in as complete harmony as possible with the spirit of the play, whether it be a Shakespearean tragedy, or the slightest comedy from a modern pen, such as Sierra's "The Romantic Young Lady," which is one of the latest Repertory successes.

The stage methods are all practical, up-to-date, and so contrived as to facilitate swift dramatic action. In putting on Shakespeare, for example, there will be a fixed set, with a movable back, which will allow the drama to be played through in two and a half hours, with one interval, and no substantial cuts. By lowering the footlights, room can be made, in front of the curtain, for a prologue and epilogue, a Greek chorus, or for the citizen, his wife, and the young bloods as in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle." Between the apron-stage and the fixed scene is a middle stage, with the main stage behind it—a triple arrangement that reduces the length of intervals to a minimum. The lighting is by "Fortuny" lamps, whose rays are reflected on to a fixed and domed stage-back, from silk curtains, which, by diffusing the rays, give very natural effects.

As to the plays—two hundred or so—that have been put on since 1913, what shall we say? They include everything that is good, from "Macbeth" and the social railraiy of "The Charity That Began at Home," to such commentaries on middle-class life as Elizabeth Baker's "Over the Garden Wall." No nationality is excluded, nor any theme that conforms to the theater's standards of truth and of art. Here many neglected masterpieces have been successfully revived, and many a meritorious play has found its first production, though at Birmingham, as elsewhere, the supply of plays much exceeds the demand. The discovery and reward of new talent in play-writing remains always a part of the management's aim.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater, a Repertory in fact as well as in name, guided by sane and capable men, who understand their business and their art, is doing work of the utmost value, in maintaining the great traditions of the British stage. There is no organization touching the drama of today which more deserves support and success. May it prosper, and at last multiply as it should.

Editorial Notes

THE Editor of the *Matin* seems anxious to engage in a personal attack upon Mr. Clemenceau, a thing dangerous in itself. He has discovered that a warning was sent, from the French Embassy in Washington, to Paris, that the Senate would repudiate the treaty negotiated by Mr. Wilson. Clearly Mr. Lauzanne is coming perilously near assuming the famous rôle of the young lady of Riga. Mr. Clemenceau replies, with just a suspicion of contempt, that America's choice of an envoy was her affair alone, and that he could not decide whether the elections were going to give Mr. Wilson a majority or not. It is here that the appropriateness of the poem becomes so striking:

There was a young lady of Riga,
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.
When she finished her ride,
Her place was inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

WHEN Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time," he perhaps had in mind the way in which figures may be used to prove or disprove the same case. For instance, one expert, in recently calculating the results of the progress of the American dollar toward its former value, makes two widely different uses of the same figures in his deductions. First, he finds that a dollar, today, is worth 18 cents more than it was last May. That is to say, a dollar, which was then worth 46 cents, is now worth 64 cents, compared with its pre-war counterpart. But unfortunately he goes on to tell the American school teacher that if she received \$800 last May she now receives \$944, so far as the food value of her salary goes. In one way this is true, but, as it actually affects the teacher, the value of her \$800 now is, as the expert first calculated, 64 cents on the dollar. Thus her \$800 is equal to only \$512 instead of \$944, so far as actual purchasing power is concerned.

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS, following his successful work of fiction, "Main Street," depicting a phase of changing American life, has relieved his feelings by rushing on to the lecture platform. This habit of lecturing by popular authors, one supposes, is a part of the general desire, to know something intimate of the men and women who can greatly entertain people. All the same the modern haste of the immature craftsman to rush into the limelight is perhaps questionable. Mr. Lewis is now in line with the literary prophets, but think of Sir Walter Scott writing "Waverley" and concealing the authorship because he considered the writing of novels beneath his dignity as a grave clerk of the Court of Sessions! Ages must have elapsed between then and now!

STRAIGHT speaking, accompanied by decisive action, is clearly the demand of the hour when it comes to the question of upholding the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Volstead is certainly showing himself ready to meet this demand: Not only is his bone-dry measure, now before Congress, calculated to negative completely the notorious Palmer ruling in regard to the sale of beer as "medicine," but he has served formal notice on the liquor adherents that appeals for a modification of national prohibition are useless. "Such petitions, when sent to Congress, each member of which has sworn to support the amendment, are," he says, "an insult."